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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Y ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS THE SPANISH MEMORANDUM.

PARIS, October 27.—The Government has ued a note to allay the disquieting rus current on the Bourse, and elsewhere, connection with the Spanish memoran- m. The note says: "The memoran- n refers more to past than to present itters, and the attitude of none of the eat powers justifies the alarm felt by ain, and which served as a pretext for ding the memorandum."

Germany.

A WITNESS IN THE ARNIM CASE.

BERLIN, October 27.—The municipal tri- nal of this city has summoned as wit- ss in the Von Arnim affair, Herr Hauzer, itor of the Vienna *Presse*, and requested m to bring a copy of his paper contain- g the diplomatic revelations in reference the ecclesiastical dispute in Prussia.

VON ARNIM TO BE RELEASED.

BERLIN, October 27.—The newspapers y Count Von Arnim will be released to- orrow. Prince Bismarck has returned to erlin. Herr Hauzer has been examined Vienna. He refused to discover the urce of his revelations in the Von Ar- m case.

HEALTH OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

LONDON, October 28.—A Berlin dispatch the *Daily Telegraph* reports that the ysicians of the hospital where the Count n Arnim is confined decline to assume e responsibility for the prisoner's alth if he is not released. They de- re that he is worse in consequence of s confinement, and his immediate lease and departure south are imperae- ly necessary for his restoration. On e other hand, the *Prussian Cross Gazette* ares that there is any marked change in e Count's physical condition. Prince smarck has written a note to Count on Arnim Boitzenburg, politely depre- ating his resignation, but the latter refuses withdraw it.

KULLMANN'S TRIAL—BISMARCK'S TESTIMONY INSISTED ON BY PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

LONDON, October 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says Kullmann's fense will be insanity. Kullmann's unsel insists upon the presence of Prince smarck as a witness at Wurzburg, as indispensable. As the session of Parliament gins at the same time the trial com- ences, compliance with the demand is possible. Counsel also adduces the ct of the incurable lunacy of the defend- nt's mother, and demands his examina- on by a physician skilled in the treat- ent of cases of insanity.

GERMAINE DEPUTIES TO THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, October 27.—The *Germania* ewspaper says the Deputies from Lor- ine will take their seats immediately pon the opening of the sessions of the eichstag.

England.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

LONDON, October 27.—The race for the ambridgeshire stakes, the principal event f the Newmarket Houghton meeting, to- ay, was won by Peut Etre; Chieftain sec- nd; Lord Gowran third. Forty-two horses tarted, with 7 to 1 laid against Peut Etre, nd 66 to 1 each against Chieftain and Lord owran.

SURVIVORS OF THE STEAMSHIP MARY.

LONDON, October 27.—The brig Lophema, rom Liverpool for Baltimore, picked up rom a raft five persons belonging to the teamship Mary, which foundered while n a voyage from Glasgow to Trinidad. It s probable that, with the exception of the wo persons above mentioned and two anded at Falmouth, all on board the Mary are lost.

CAPTAIN TYLER'S REPORT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

LONDON, October 27.—Captain Tyler has made his report on the condition of the Erie Railway. He says the road undoubtedly possesses great natural advantages, but in order that its resources may be properly developed several things are necessary, which he specifies as follows: A double track with steel rails and durable keepers on the whole main line, and on some sections—some improvements in the gradients of the oad; fresh extensions and connection; hange of gauge (indispensable); improved terminal arrangements to provide sufficient storage for increased traffic; iron bridges, to be substituted for wooden when the latter require renewal. Speculation in coal fields and all other speculations should be avoided. No outside ring should be permitted to carry out any of the above mentioned improvements. A liberal expenditure is required, but the precise amount to be expended from time to time can only be settled after the most careful deliberation. There is probably no railway in the world which would better repay such a large expenditure as this if a really good management, supported by a stable constituency of proprietors, can be permanently secured. Captain Tyler recommends the organization of a strong committee in England to control arrangements with reference to fresh capital and expenditure generally. The report strongly urges the avoidance of competition wherever possible, and instances the great railway system penetrating the Alleghenies which are carrying produce at manifestly unprofitable rates. Investors are told to make allowance for the depressing effects of last autumn's panic, and not consider as normal the present year's traffic. The connecting line from Buffalo, west, is in an excellent condition. The report enlarges on the advantages of the Canadian connection, *via* the International bridge, and then concludes as follows: "We have freely pointed out defects, but it is only fair to state that the same rigid scrutiny of the best of our English railways would show a long list of improvements and expenditures advisable. There is no course for despair, but much reason to hope for the future of Erie, if only undue competition is avoided and good management secured." Captain Tyler estimates the cost of a change of gauge at $8,500,000; the improvement of gradients at $3,000,000; iron bridges at $1,500,000, and new depots at $700,000. The bulk of these sums, he thinks, might be expended in about three years, and he advises the laying of twenty thousand tons of steel rails within the same period.

DEATH OF A CRICKETER.

LONDON, October 27.—John Lillywhite, the veteran cricketer, died to-day, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY SEND NOTICE TO TURKEY.

LONDON, October 28.—The *Daily News* says Russia and Germany have also notified the Porte that they intend to make commercial conventions with the Danubian Principalities.

Italy.

SPEECH OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

TURIN, October 27.—Signor Visconti Venosti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed an assemblage of his constituents in this city last evening. He adverted to the fact of the existence of a party in Europe hostile to Italy, and expressed the wish that Italy would live in harmony with other powers. The programme of the Government, he said, would be the maintenance of a financial equilibrium and the adoption of measures for the public safety in certain provinces. The speaker, in conclusion, said: "This programme will also be the basis of our foreign policy, because it affects, in its essential conditions, the strength and credit of the State, both at home and abroad."

Austria.

THE GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES ITSELF TO TURKEY.

VIENNA, October 27.—The Austrian Government has informed the Porte of its intention to conclude commercial arrangements with his principalities, and has intimated that it considers the discussion of the subject closed. Turkey is endeavoring to secure a stipulation that the principalities shall obtain the Porte's sanction before concluding any arrangements, but to this Austria declined to agree. Germany and Russia have informed the Porte that they approve of the views of Austria, but do not say whether they intend to follow her example.

Turkey.

THE RECENT OUTRAGES IN MONTENEGRO.

BRUSSELS, October 27.—*Le Nord*, the organ of the Russian Government, says the Montenegrin massacres cannot be overlooked. Turkey must mete out speedy justice to the perpetrators and make reparation for their crimes. The great powers have advised the Porte to take this course.

VIENNA, October 27.—A dispatch from Cairo says the Porte has refused the request of the Montenegrins that the Consuls of foreign powers be permitted to participate in the investigation into the late outrages.

India.

NANA SAHIB DENIES HIMSELF.

CALCUTTA, October 27.—The *Times of India* newspaper of to-day announces that Colonel Mowbray Thompson, defender of Cawnpore, failed to identify the person who claimed to be Nena Sahib, though he says there is certainly a likeness. The prisoner declared that he was drunk when he falsely confessed that he was Nana Sahib. He states that he was arrested by mistake in 1864 and subsequently released, and claims that he has relatives who will recognize him.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 27.—The steamships City of Paris, Rhein, State of Nevada, California and Denmark, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 27, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £63,000. Consols 93⅝@ 93⅞. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105¾; do, 1867, 106; 10-40's, 103½; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central, 96; Erie, 22⅝; do preferred, 43. Tallow £3 9s. Refined petroleum 2⅝d. Linseed oil 28s 6d.

PARIS, October 27.—Rentes 62 francs 20 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 27.—United States bonds —5-20's, 1862, 93⅝.

ANTWERP, October 27.—Petroleum firm; pale American 26⅝ francs.

LIVERPOOL, October 27.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 7⅝@7⅝d; Orleans 7⅞d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 4,100 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 37,000 quarters, of which 21,000 quarters were American. Nos. 2 and 1 red Western spring wheat 8s 2@8s 6d; do winter 8s 4@8s 6d. Mixed Western corn 31s 9d. Lard 28s 9d.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LONDON, October 27.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market, says: "Wild less rain and colder temperature, the weather here and on the Continent has been favorable for late potatoes, seed sowing and all kinds of field work. In France potatoes are abundant and free from disease. The tendency of the wheat market here is rather upward. In some cases there has been an advance of a shilling. The markets of France and Belgium have slowly followed those of Great Britain. The sales in England during the week show a diminution of 30,000 quarters, which makes evident the reluctance of growers to accept present rates. Freights in Hungary are declining; though they are yet too high to admit of the shipment of wheat to England. Southern Russia is beginning, however, to ship, despairing of doing better for some time to come, as supplies are rapidly increasing. It is thought that the Canal will soon interfere with shipments from America, by the closing of rivers and canals, when some improvement in prices is expected."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The Protestant Episcopal General Convention reassumbled this morning, and after the morning prayer resumed business.

Mr. Wm. Walsh, a lay delegate from Philadelphia, stated that he had a charge relative to the Seymour case, which he would hand over to the Secretary if the latter would furnish him with copies of the other charges, relating to the same subject, which were in his possession. A discussion ensued, many of the delegates from Illinois claiming that these papers should be the property of the House, and that they should not be made the subject of barter between the delegate from Philadelphia and the House, and they were of the opinion that Bishop Seymour ought at least to have copies of the charges brought against him. The whole matter was laid on the table, after which Mr. Welsh handed in his documents, with the remark that it did not matter to him, but he thought he would offer a little opposition.

The Committee on the State of the Church submitted an extended report on the condition of the Church at the present time. Gratifying accounts from all parts of the country in regard to her welfare were received, but it was a matter of regret that the number of candidates for the holy orders had decreased since 1872. The committee recommended the creation of a Building Fund, and commended the condition of the Church in the South, to her fortunate sister churches North.

The Committee on Canons reported having had under consideration messages from the House of Bishops, containing an amended canon on the subject of divorce, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution: "That the House of Deputies concur with the House of Bishops on the proposed Convention on the subject of divorce, with the following amendments:"

First—Strike out section one.

Second—Strike out sections three, four and five.

Third—Strike out section two, so that the canon may read as follows:

Of Marriage and Divorce—No minister of this Church shall solemnize matrimony in any case where there is a divorced wife or husband of either party still living, and when the divorce was obtained for some cause arising out of marriage; but this canon shall not be held to apply to an innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery, or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Bolton spoke at some length in favor of the adoption of his substitute.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, assenting to the setting off a portion of the territory of California as a missionary jurisdiction.

Another message was received, with regard to giving notice to the Bishops of Canada in the event of the deposition of clergymen. The Bishops substituted the word "deposition" for "suspension." The House of Deputies concurred in both messages.

Rev. Dr. Beers, of Albany, thought it better to have no legislation on the subject, but concurring the report thought it did not give the anti-ritualists as much as they wanted, but gave the ritualists more than they required. He said that Professor Tyndall had, with a verbal felicity which tingled in the ears like music, led many Christians to doubt whether the human race was an oyster bed or a monkey show, and we answer the argument by wrangling over a little matter like a ceremonial.

After further discussion it was resolved to limit the time of succeeding speakers on the subject to fifteen minutes and at the close of the discussion, at four o'clock, a concluding address to be allowed to the Committee on Canons. Recess.

After recess the discussion on the ritual was opened by Rev. Dr. Jacob L. Clark, of Connecticut, favoring the amendment offered by the delegate from Wisconsin.

Rev. John A. Harrison, of Tennessee, said the feeling of the Church was against allowing any extremist's opinions into its doctrines. He thought the feeling of the Church was also against permitting any ritualistic doctrines to creep into it. This Church, it seemed to him, should take some measures to arraign a minister who practiced ritualistic ceremonies. As an amendment to the proposed canon, he offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of four clerical and three lay deputies to act with three members of the House of Bishops in the selection of a commission of learned men, which shall sit from time to time to consider the whole question of the ritual and report to the next General Convention what legislation, if any, may be necessary on the subject.

Mr. Hazelhurst, a lay delegate from Pennsylvania, after saying that the air was full of ritualism, asserted that all the low necessary on the subject was already laid down in the Prayer Book and Constitution. If the clergy did not enforce the law, the laity would take its execution into their own hands and preserve the ark of the Church.

Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia, spoke in support of the proposed canon. Referring to the objections brought against the use of the words "doubtful doctrines," he said that it was not plainly erroneous doctrines, but doubtful statements of doctrine, which were occasioning most mischief in the Church.

Rev. Dr. Hall, of Brooklyn, said that this canon of the committee meant either the death or victory of ritualism. He advocated the passage of the canon. If it was not adopted, a terrible wrong had been done Dr. Seymour.

The discussion was closed on behalf of the Committee on Canons, by Mr. Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburgh. He replied to the points raised by former speakers against the adoption of the report. He said that if the amendments to the canon were adopted, it would be likely to defeat the passage of any canon.

Mr. Andrews declared himself strongly in favor of the amendment reported by the Committee on Canons.

Rev. John Bolton, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute for the report of the committee. It was laid on the table. A vote was then taken on the report of the Committee of Canons, and it was adopted. The result, taken by dioceses and orders, was as follows: Clerical vote—whole number represented, 41—ayes 38, noes 2, divided 1. Lay vote—dioceses represented, 38; ayes 34, noes 3, divided 1.

A message from the House of Bishops informed the clerical and lay deputies that they concurred in message 34, asking for the appointment of a joint committee to consider some plan for the relief of Presiding Bishops, and that they had appointed as such committee the Bishops of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. The Convention then adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Accident Near Fairfield, Iowa.

BURLINGTON, IA., October 27.—The Ottumwa express was wrecked at Whitfield, a few miles west of Fairfield, Iowa, this morning. The train was composed of through freight cars and one passenger coach. The whole train was ditched.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, October 27.—A *Hawkeye* special says the train which ran off the track near Fairfield, this morning, had an engine and nine cars ditched. Fireman Doe Ingram was seriously injured, his arm being crushed and he being severely bruised. About fifty hogs on the freight cars were killed, but no further damage was done.

Terrible Death in a Saw Mill.

ST. PAUL, October 27.—At Clear Water, Minnesota, on Saturday night, Seth Gibbs, a highly esteemed citizen, was caught in a rapidly revolving shaft in Morrison's saw mill. His left arm was broken in a number of places, and finally torn entirely from the body; the bones of both legs were broken and splintered, and pushed out through the flesh in several places, and his head received blows that must have caused instant death. Not a particle of clothing remained on the body.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Appointment of Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury Indorsed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Revision of the Tariff Already Agitated.

Sale of Monitors in New Orleans to be Annulled.

PROGRESS OF THE SAFE-BURGLARY TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1874.

Appropriations for Next Year.

The House Committee on Appropriations expect to hold several meetings here in November, in order to have the appropriation bills as far advanced as possible by the time of the assembling of Congress. General Garfield, the chairman of the Committee, is already here, and a majority of the members are expected to arrive as soon as the elections are over. General Garfield has already called upon several of the Cabinet ministers and heads of Bureaus to confer with them over the estimates of expenditures for the next fiscal year. It will be a week or two before all the estimates are ready. It is not thought possible, in view of the great expenses of the Government, that there can be much of a reduction from the expenditures for the present fiscal year.

Revision of the Tariff.

There is a very earnest demand from the wool interest for a modification of the tariff regulations affecting that article. A meeting on the subject was held yesterday, in New York, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is understood that the movement is to be followed up by similiar meetings in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and other cities. In the meantime, both Senator Sherman and Representative Dawes are continuing to devote much time to the subject of the tariff generally, and are anxious before the meeting of Congress, to obtain as far as possible an expression of the views of the leading merchants and business men throughout the country, in all the matters proper to be embraced in a revision of the tariff.

Sale of Monitors.

It is rumored that, in consequence of certain alleged irregularities attending the late sale of monitors in New Orleans, the Navy Department will annul the same and order a new sale.

Colonel Ochiltree, the United States Marshal for the Western disrict of Texas, is to be removed.

Secretary Delano returned to the city on Sunday, and Assistant Secretary Cowen left for Ohio last evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1874.

RESOLUTIONS OF UNION LEAGUE PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT—INDORSEMENT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AND SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Committee appointed by the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, which met in Baltimore on the 20th inst., visited the President, Secretary Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell to-day, for the purpose of presenting the resolutions adopted at that meeting. The committee consisted of ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, chairman; Geo. Harlow, of Illinois, Col. Thos. R. Rich and Col. Thos. H. Gardner, of Maryland. The resolutions presented were as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize, with feelings of great pride, the wise judgment and discretion manifested by our Chief magistrate, President Grant, in selecting such true and tried patriots as Hon. Marshall Jewell and Hon. B. H. Bristow to the high and important positions, in his Cabinet, of Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury, and do assure him that such appointments tend to strengthen his administration.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and indorse the policy pursued by Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General, and Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, in inaugurating a new and healthier order of things in their departments, and in their efforts to rid the service of corrupt and inefficient officers, and we commend their example to other branches of the Government.

Resolved, That we call on the administration to weed out all corrupt and inefficient officers wherever found, as the most important step towards regaining the impaired confidence of the people.

Resolved, That we believe the surest means of strengthening the Republican party and overcoming the influence of the White Leaguers at the South, is to reorganize the Union Leagues in that locality, and that a proper recognition of our Order at this time would be fraught with good results.

In presenting the resolutions to the President, Governor Newell assured him that his administration was indorsed by the League. On behalf of the Order he expressed a hope for its continued success, stating, at the same time, that they had no candidates for office to present, but simply desired to give him the assurance of their confidence and support. They congratulated the President and the country upon the entry into the Cabinet of Postmaster General Jewell and Secretary Bristow, whose appointments gave an ample guarantee that the business of their respective Departments would be conducted to the best interests of the people.

The President, in response, said he was happy to receive the assurance of confidence and support from the League, and glad to hear that the recent appointments in his Cabinet were so acceptable.

An additional resolution was presented to Postmaster General Jewell, expressive of confidence in and approval of his course. Governor Jewell, in response, said he was happy to receive the congratulations of the committee, and thankful for this expression of confidence and esteem from such of the words "doubtful doctrines," he said an influential body as the Union League.

INDIANA.

School Statistics of the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 27.—From the reports of County School Superintendents it is learned that the condition of schools, school property, etc., is as follows: Pupils admitted into schools during the year—Primary, 475,702; High, 13,342. Average attendance—white, 295,522; colored, 3,749. School was taught in 9,405 of the 9,158 school districts. The number of teachers employed was 12,655. There are 9,129 school houses. The estimated value of school property, including apparatus, is $10,377,692. There are 265,029 volumes in the township libraries, 1,341 having been added in the past year. There have been 473 school houses erected, at a cost of $817,517. 5,222 township institutes have been held. The total revenue for tuition is $4,329,737, of which amount there is now on hand $1,704,413. The amount of special school revenue is $496,396.

NEBRASKA.

Thousands of Starving People—Great Destitution in the Southwest.

OMAHA, October 27.—Information received from Southwestern Nebraska shows that thousands of people are in a starving condition. One informant saw many who for weeks had nothing to eat but baked squash, pumpkin and salt. Others had lived on baked flour and water, one meal a day, for weeks. Ten thousand people in this State will need aid sufficient to keep them from starvation and being froze to death this winter. Hundreds of people are naked and on the verge of starvation, without means to leave the State. Snow fell at Largoole and Cheyenne to-day. There is a heavy rain here.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1874.

THE CONTUMACIOUS SHANKS.

In the case of W. F. G. Shanks, editor of the *Tribune*, wherein an appeal had been taken from the decision of Judge Fancher, discharging Shanks from the custody of the Sheriff of Kings county, the Supreme Court of General Terms has given an opinion, ordering that Shanks be recommitted to the custody of the King's county Sheriff. The case originated in the refusal of Shanks to give to the Grand Jury of Brooklyn the name of the author of certain alleged libellous articles in the *Tribune*, upon which information the persons claiming to be libelled propose to base an action of law.

EXAMINATION OF HENRY CLEWS.

The examination of Henry Clews, touching his property, was held to-day, on the application of L. E. Schmeder, a judgment creditor for $7,000. Defendant testified that his property mostly consisted in railroad and other bonds, to a large amount, in the Merchants Bank, the Fourth National, and his reason for making an assignment was that his property should be divided equally between his creditors. During the examination it was announced that H. B. Crosby, who has been in London negotiating a loan on defendant's bonds, to meet the demands of his American creditors, had returned, and the examination was adjourned to await the result of an interview between Clews and Crosby.

LOUISIANA.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—The Board of School Directors call on the city for five hundred thousand dollars for the ensuing year.

THE NATURALIZATION DECISION.

Thomas J. Semmes, Judge Collins, J. H. New and Albert Voorhees, prominent attorneys, have given their opinions adverse to that of Attorney General Field, regarding the Second District Court naturalizations. It is now stated that if Field's opinion prevails, a large number of convicts will claim new trials and many litigations will be renewed, where juries who tried cases had one or more persons naturalized by the Second District Court. It is also stated that several parish officials will be disqualified.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Union Pacific and the Council Bluffs Bridge.

DES MOINES, October 27.—The United States Circuit Court, Judges Dillon and Love presiding, in the case of Hall *et al. vs.* the Union Pacific Railroad Company, rendered a decision to-day, holding that under the acts of Congress its court had proper jurisdiction of, and could by *mandamus* compel said company to operate its road as a continuous line over the bridge and to its terminus at Council Bluffs. This brings the case upon its merits, and the attorneys of both sides have been notified to appear. It is probable that the case will be heard the last of this week or the first of next.

Miners' National Association.

CLEVELAND, October 27.—The second annual meeting of the Miners' National Association commenced in this city this morning. A large number of delegates were present, representing associations and lodges in all parts of the country, from Pennsylvania to Wyoming Territory. John Seney, President of the Association, called the meeting to order and delivered an address regarding the relations between employers and miners. A number of committees were appointed, and it was resolved to refer all matters to the approval of committees without debate. The following resolutions were offered:

WHEREAS, The operators of the country, in a number of instances, have seen fit to supplant their working men, for the crime of having asked for their own, with armed banditti and lazaroni from the slums of the large cities; and

WHEREAS, The government, both State and national, in having permitted said banditti and lazaroni to carry deadly fire arms in a time of profound peace, has practically admitted the right of every American citizen to do the same; therefore

Resolved, That we recommend the members of the several Miners' Associations throughout the country to immediately provide themselves with a full supply of the best breech-loading rifles the country affords.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer, showing receipts for the amount of $14,000, with a balance on hand of $4,000, was read and approved. The Association then adjourned till to-morrow. The session will probably continue for several days.

Failure of a Minnesota Lumberman.

ST. PAUL, October 27.—W. D. Washburn, an extensive lumberman of Minneapolis and Anoka, to-day made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are large. It is understood that his assets are double his liabilities, but are not available during the present depression in the lumber trade. A meeting of his creditors has resolved to continue the business, with Mr. Washburn as manager.

Even in such a serious matter as a law suit the Frenchman refuses to look at the matter with becoming gravity. One Boucanon, a road laborer, was sued by Madame Pastoreau for 1,000 francs, being the value she placed on a tabby cat, said to have been killed by the defendant. The evidence against him was summed up in this way: Upon the plaintiff's return home on a birthday in a becoming manner he had purchased a "superb beefsteak," and left it on the table. Coming home to cook it, he observed a cat just finishing a meal off his "superb beefsteak." Naturally incensed, he slew the treacherous beast with a bottle. He admitted this much and offered to give the plaintiff 15,000 cats and a few screech owls to boot for 1,000 francs. It was further shown that a cat's skin lay in the defendant's yard, and this seemed to settle the matter. A fortunate circumstance saved him. Said he: "I got mad and gave him a blow on the head." Quoth she: "Don't say 'him;' it was a she cat;" and her "Madam, I did not look to see if the cat was one of your own sex." This offered a clew to the matter. An Inspector of Police was sent to Boucanon's house with orders to bring in the body of that cat. It was manifestly of the sterner sex, and the plaintiff was non-suited.

SHEFFIELD, England, has, through its industry, developed a small volcano, which has, however, failed to prove attractive to residents in the neighborhood. Waste furnace slag, while yet warm, has been thrown on a piece of land until heaps fourteen feet in depth and covering altogether about an acre of ground have been formed. Fires broke out in these masses of slag recently, and created consternation in the neighborhood. When water was poured on the burning slag it exploded and liberated noxious vapors, which caused sickness among the residents of adjacent dwellings.

Friends, give the few days which remain before election to preparation. Perfect your voting lists. Select your vigilance committees. Provide means to bring out your remote and tardy voters.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

FIRE RECORD.

New Madison, O.—$5,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW MADISON, O., October 27, 1874.

The steam saw mill and a lot of lumber, owned by Samuel Roberts, were burned here last night. There is about five thousand dollars, with no insurance.

Indianapolis—Fire in an Ash Box.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 27.—This morning, at five o'clock, fire was discovered in room No. 31, on the third floor of Hubbard's fire block, corner of Meridian and Washington streets, used by the janitor for the storage of rubbish. The flames originated from an ash box burning through the floor, the flames running along the joists to the hall outside. A large amount of water was thrown, which ran down through the floors to the stores beneath, doing considerable damage. M. H. Spades & Co., of the Custer store, and Grubsheimer & Co., clothing merchants, are the largest losers, but are fully insured. The loss on the building is very light. The coals from which the fire started were deposited in the ash box on Saturday.

Oakland, Md.—$40,000.

OAKLAND, MD., October 27.—The Glades Hotel, of this place, owned by John Bailey, was burned to-day. Loss forty thousand dollars; insurance twenty thousand dollars.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Store Broken Into and Safe Blown Open at Rochester, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., October 27, 1874.

Sharp & Hoffman's grocery and hardware store was entered by burglars last night, and their safe blown open, but owing to the terrific report made the scoundrels fled without securing much booty. The explosion was heard for nearly a mile, and the safe was very badly damaged. The robbers left a revolver and a hat, which form the only clue to their detection. This was the third attempt at the same store.

Suicide in Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, October 27.—Mrs. Kate Dawson, the wife of Thomas E. Dawson, auctioneer, committed suicide last night by poisoning herself. Domestic difficulties were the cause.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The defense in the Kullmann case is to be insanity.

The steamship Helvetia, from London, has arrived at New York.

Hiram Simonton has been appointed storekeeper for the Third Ohio district.

Reinforcements sailed from Madrid for Cuba yesterday. Admiral Topete is again seriously ill.

The mass meeting last night at Memphis to protest against the soldiers being brought to that city, was a failure.

It is said that Spain has withdrawn her demand on France for the extradition of the crew of the steamer Nives as deserters.

Jules Berton, the French Vice Consul at Sacramento, has tendered his resignation to the Consul, to be forwarded to the home Government.

An attack on Drun by the Carlists is expected this week. Don Carlos is expected to direct operations in person, and troops and artillery are concentrating around his headquarters at Vera.

Rev. Francis Xavier Kutassy, parish priest of the Holy Trinity Church, of Evansville, Ind., died in that city yesterday, aged seventy-three. Three weeks ago he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood.

The seventh annual International Convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association meets in St. Louis to-day. The revision of the constitution and by-laws and the reorganization of the association are among the objects of the Convention.

The mule spinners in the Baltic Mills, near Norwich, Connecticut, belonging to the Sprague estate, have refused to accede to the proposed reduction of wages ten per cent., running on full time, and have struck. The mill has consequently shut down, and unless the spinners accede to the reduction in a short time, new help will be employed and work will be resumed.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drugage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

Suicide of a Prominent Citizen.

CHICAGO, October 27.—Ex-Mayor Haines, a prominent citizen, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. He was found dead in bed. Ill health is supposed to have caused the act.

RISING SUN FLOUR!!

FOR BAKERS AND GROCERS.

PENN MILLS!

FOR PASTRY AND BISCUIT.

BAKERS' KING!

FOR BREAD BAKERS EXCLUSIVELY.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

255 LIBERTY STREET.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER.

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,

ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING

And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK of Every Description.

Also, Copper Work AND 56 WATER STREET.

OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 PITTSBU

ws

THE wealth of New York State, as given by the State Assessor, foots up $4,168,380,757 for the full value of real estate, of which New York city has $1,085,021,340, Kings county (Brooklyn) has $326,395,740. The assessed value of personal property is given as $418,908,955, and the taxable value of both real and personal estate, $2,169,307,873, of which New York city comes in for $1,105,156,690, and Kings county $198,861,390. The next largest assessments on the value are: Albany, $102,764,779; Erie, $118,434,292; Westchester, $133,886,185.

The British Social Science Congress counsels the lash as a punishment for brutal outrages, and says it has undoubtedly proved efficient in diminishing the crime of garroting.

Inducements to Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date or bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

SMILING faces are always seen in households where Dooley's Yeast Powder is used. Try it and make sour, heavy cookery. Try it and be happy. d&*

FLOUR

GROCERIES

273 275

T. C. JENKINS

LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH PA.

CHECKERED FRONT,

THE HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT

White River FLOUR!

BREAD from this Flour took the PREMIUM at the late Cambria County Fair, at Johnstown, Pa.

ORDERS NOW FILLED PROMPTLY FOR

White River Flour

COMPLETE LINE OF

GROCERIES.

ROAST COFFEE.

273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET.

WAREHOUSES AND STORAGE:

96 and 98 Water and 77 First Avenue.

☞ NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 283 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 100,000 acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its full value, by applying to E. G. REYS, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — A First-class Family Horse, fast traveler. Will sell cheap or exchange for Fine Gold Watch—110 Water street.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S Pure Castor Oil Belting Preserved guaranteed to be free from Rosin and Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., No. 36 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 30x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse-power; Engines from 4 to 80-horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 44 Canal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One No. 2 Smith Spanner; one Rogers Surfacer; one 8x12 Portable Engine and Boiler; one 8x36, one 8x16, and one 7x16 inch Engine, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—PATENT REPORTS—A set of 61 Volumes, containing a complete list of Patents from the organization of the Government in 1790 to July 1, 1874. Price, $120. If preferred, $20 may be sent

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1874.

BUT six days remain for work before the election. Off with your coats, Republicans, and go at it.

NO GREATER calamity could befal the country at this time than to have it put into the hands of a Democratic Congress. Do your whole duty, Republicans, and elect NEGLEY and BAYNE.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT will spend Friday and Saturday in the lower oil region, and is expected to address the people at different points. Turn out, Republicans, and give him a rousing welcome.

IGNORE all the false issues raised by cunning opponents and so-called "Independent" candidates, and vote the full Republican ticket, State, Congressional, Legislative and county. Therein lies the only road to safety and prosperity.

FROM this time until the polls close on the 3d of November, every Republican should be up and doing. A full vote can be secured only by hard work, and a full vote, as every one knows, means an overwhelming Republican victory and a just rebuke to the Free Trade and Repudiation Democracy.

THE registry of voters in New York city, just completed, foots up 146,151—an increase of 22,275 since 1873. Singularly enough, the same fact is observable here as in the Brooklyn registry—about eighty per cent. of the increase is in the strong Democratic wards. Of course there was no manipulation or falsification of the registry by Democratic officials.

SENSIBLE words were those uttered by WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, in his recent speech indorsing the nomination of Governor WARD in New Jersey: "Because this party (the Republican) has faults, shall we desert it? Because the engine needs repairs, shall we destroy it? Never. We will cherish and correct, not desert it. We will build up and not destroy."

SHEAKLEY, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-sixth district, is pressing his claims for election on the ground that he would look specially after the interests of the oil producers. As he is a large stockholder in one of the great Pipe Line monopolies, the voters of the Oil Region will probably take his pretensions at their true value, and cast their ballots for the Hon. J. G. WHITE.

CHEERING news comes to us from the Twenty-sixth Congressional district. Many of those Republicans who at first wavered and inclined to support SHEAKLEY, the Democratic nominee, now publicly announce their intention to work and vote for the Hon. J. G. WHITE. The election of the latter gentleman is assured; but we want to see Crawford, Mercer and Butler counties roll up old-fashioned majorities for him.

INDIFFERENCE and apathy among the Republicans of Indiana and Ohio gave those States over to Democratic control. Such a result must not be recorded in Pennsylvania on the 3d prox. But a Republican victory,—such an one as we may be proud of,—can only be achieved by individual and united effort. Let every Republican make it his special business to visit his neighbor, and urge him to turn out and vote the whole ticket.

HON. JOHN C. NEWMYER, candidate for State Senate in the Forty-fourth district, should receive the hearty and united support of his party. He has served two terms in the House of Representatives, and made himself a highly creditable record. His honesty and efficiency are unquestioned. His opponent, Mr. JOHN ROUTH, is an uncompromising old-line Democrat, an outspoken opponent of all the leading doctrines of the Republican party, and (although an excellent railroad conductor) wholly unfitted by either experience or education to discuss the affairs of State. Mr. NEWMYER was unanimously nominated by the convention of his district, and is entitled to the unanimous vote of his party. Let no Republican, therefore, commit so grave a blunder as to give a "complimentary" vote to Mr. ROUTH. It is no time now to be complimenting our political enemies. Let every vote count on the safe side, which is the Republican side.

MR. GEORGE ARCHBOLD, Republican candidate for Assembly in the district south of the rivers, has been assailed most unscrupulously and relentlessly by the *Post*, which seems frantically bent on injuring, if not defeating, Mr. ARCHBOLD has hurled the *Post's* slanders back into its teeth, and in a published card has challenged his defamers to meet him on the stump, anywhere among his own people, and make good their accusations if they dare. No one has accepted the challenge, because no one dare. Mr. ARCHBOLD has lived too long here, and built up too strong a character for honesty and integrity, to be seriously damaged by the lying tongues of political enemies. He has always been a working man, but his natural energy, mental activity and self-culture, have raised him above the common level, and he has become a recognized leader among his fellow-workmen—able to defend their cause upon the stump or with the pen. There is no purer or more deserving man now before the public than Mr. ARCHBOLD, and it behooves the laboring classes, whom he so fitly represents, to rebuke by their votes the unscrupulous assaults which have been made upon him. Let the workingmen show that they have in their own ranks men fully competent to serve them in the State Legislature.

GENERAL NEGLEY.

The voters of the Twenty-second Congressional district have but one choice in voting for Congress. They must vote either for General JAMES S. NEGLEY or JAMES H. HOPKINS. The one is a Republican, the other is a Democrat; and the whole story is told in those few words.

No Republican voter can afford to cast a vote for JAMES H. HOPKINS. Under existing circumstances, every vote cast for him is a vote for a low revenue tariff, for the loose Western theories that involve the ultimate repudiation of the national debt, for a return to the dominance of Southern influence in national legislation, and for all the disgrace and misfortunes that would attach to us, as a people, from a return to Democratic misrule.

We do not say that Mr. HOPKINS favors all this, in his honest judgment; but he belongs to his party, and will follow it wherever it goes, no matter what his private convictions may be. He has never yet, in all his long political life, shown one spark of personal independence. He is a partisan of the bitter, unrelenting kind, and whatever Democracy demands of him, that he will do.

No good ever came to the country from the election of such men to office. He does not belong to the class that hail, and refuse to do the behests of a party when they run counter to their convictions. There is none of the stuff in him that political heroes are made of. He is a follower, not a leader. He never bolts or revolts. He is, simply, a political pack-horse, and will carry whatever load his party may put on him.

To send such a man to Congress when the Southern rebel and Western repudiation elements are rising up to control the Democratic party, and to send him from such a district as this, would be fatal, in the highest degree, to our industrial interests. If there is one district in the nation, above all others, that cannot afford to have such a representative at such a time, it is the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania. When it elects a Democrat to Congress, the friends of protection elsewhere may well throw up their hands in despair and exclaim, "If Pittsburgh forsakes us, how can the rest of the country be expected to stand up for her interests?"

If, therefore, we want to see our rolling mills idle, our glass-houses forsaken, our factories abandoned, our streets overgrown with grass, and a general mildew upon everything, we can afford to let HOPKINS crawl into the place of our representative; but if not, then it behooves us to make sure, without possibility of failure, that he is defeated.

The Twenty-second Congressional district is known all over the land as one of the principal manufacturing centers of the country. Its voice in Congress is potent, because its interests are overshadowingly great. If such a district elects a Democrat, the result will be taken as a verdict, on our part, against protection. No argument can prevent that conclusion from being drawn from such a result, and no sophistry can overcome that natural conviction.

Let no one try to convince himself that his vote is not needed to prevent such a catastrophe. It is needed, and imperatively so. HOPKINS must be not merely beaten; he must be decisively beaten, so as to make our voice emphatic and effective. The district is Republican to the backbone, and it must show its faith by its works. There is a too prevalent disposition to say: "Oh, my vote will not be needed!" Let no one lay that flattering unction to his soul. It is needed, now, in the very crisis of the national fate, more than it ever was needed hitherto; and every vote cast for the Republican ticket now, will speak with a force never so thoroughly felt before.

We appeal, therefore, to our Republican friends to sink everything in their desire to promote the best interests of their country, and come up as one man to the support of General NEGLEY. He is the regular Republican nominee; has already been three times honored with the place, and his re-election has now become a public necessity. He stands as the representative of principles that are sacred to all of us, and that are entwined through every fibre of our life as a people; and his defeat would be fatal to all that is dear to us as a party, and to us as the controlling interest in a community whose future prosperity depends on the prevalence of Republican principles. There is neither time nor opportunity for stopping now, to talk over merely personal considerations. A great calamity is impending over the nation, that can be averted only by the success of the Republican ticket; and we call upon all who love their party and its principles, and who want to see their country prosperous, to stand by the regular ticket and vote for General NEGLEY for Congress.

THE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

There are three Senators to be elected in Allegheny county, this year; one on the South Side, one in Allegheny city and a few districts adjacent, and one in the townships between the rivers, north of the rivers and the eastern part of the city. Each of the districts is Republican, but not largely so. The county has heretofore voted all together, in the election of State Senators; but it is now cut up into four districts, and the majority that was heretofore so large as to be always reliable, is now subdivided into four parts, neither of which is sufficiently large to warrant either apathy or neglect concerning them. The district on the South Side has, for its Republican candidate, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, who has served three years in the House and three in the Senate, as the representative of the whole county. He is now a candidate for re-election from the newly created district in which he lives, and the district should be proud of the opportunity of re-electing him. He has been a faithful representative, at all times, has always been attentive to his duties, and has maintained a high reputation for integrity, ability and fidelity, during his entire legislative career.

Mr. HUMPHREYS was originally placed on the Republican ticket, in this county, as the special representative of the laboring men of the county. A laborer himself, he was eminently fitted for the task of attending to the interests of those with whom he was so closely identified; and having honored them, as well as himself, by his legislative career, there is every reason in the world why they should adhere to him and secure his return by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. HUMPHREYS has been steady, persistent and consistent in his devotion to Republicanism, and his unquestioned talents fit him for an efficient representative. We trust, therefore, that the Republicans of the South Side will stand as manfully to his support as he has stood by them. If they do, and we feel assured they will, he will be triumphantly elected.

In the middle district the Republicans have presented JOHN C. NEWMYER as their candidate. Mr. NEWMYER has served, with great acceptability, for two years in the House, and attained to a front rank in that body, by his talent, energy, legal ability and his unswerving integrity. No man stood higher than he at Harrisburg, and his large legislative experience will fit him for useful service in the Senate. The State needs more of such men, badly; and his defeat would be a public calamity. The Republicans of his district owe it to themselves, as well as to the highest interests of the State, to see that his return is rendered sure and certain. His opponent is a very good railroad conductor, but would receive a very poor Senator, and the railroad company can no more afford to loose him than the State can afford to loose the services of such a man as Mr. NEWMYER.

In the Allegheny city district, the candidate presented is Mr. HUGH MCNEILL. He is one of the hard-working, earnest, faithful Republicans of Allegheny city, and has always been found in the front of the fight for Republican principles. He has been for many years intimately identified with Allegheny interests, and by long service in the Councils of that city has become thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the district he has been nominated to represent. He is a man of fine abilities, and is fully entitled to the hearty and cordial support of every Republican in that part of the county. He has been a Republican from the start, and not only that, but a *working* Republican—steadfast, faithful, vigilant, active and hearty worker, always ready to take whatever position was assigned him, and always doing his part well and faithfully. There are many other hard and faithful workers in Allegheny city, but they are not candidates, as HUGH MCNEILL is, and they will not be offended at our appeal in behalf of one who has done so much to deserve a cordial support from his political friends. They will, one and all, stand by their old comrade and fellow-worker; and we call earnestly upon the Republicans of the Allegheny Senatorial district to strengthen their hands and nerve their hearts by cordial co-operation with them.

It is important that the Republicans of this county should carry all three of these districts. They can easily do it, if they will. The districts belong to them, of political right, and it will be their own fault if either are lost. Let them see to it that all three of their worthy candidates are supported as they of right should be.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Our friends in Butler county have got into a squabble over their Judge, and we fear they will forget that they are part of Congressional and Senatorial districts, both of which are in some measure dependent upon the Republican vote of that county for the election of the Republican candidates. The Senatorial district consists of Butler and Armstrong, and the Congressional district of Butler, Mercer and Crawford. The county also elects two members of the House of Representatives.

As all these four counties are Republican, there should be no doubt of the election of the Republican candidates in each; but we know enough of the effects of these local fights to be apprehensive that this one in Butler county may imperil the election of two Republican representatives, as well as that of the Senator and Congressman.

The Republican Senatorial candidate is SAMUEL M. JACKSON, of Armstrong county, and the Congressional candidate is JAMES G. WHITE, of Mercer. Both are excellent, worthy men, and deserving of the full party support.

There is no question over the regularity of their nomination, in Butler county; but in the struggle over the Judge, there is danger either that they will be overlooked and forgotten, or traded off.

Against this danger we venture to caution our Republican friends in that region. They must guard against it and prevent it. We do not undertake to say a word on the Judgeship; we only warn the Republicans not to let a quarrel over it imperil the election of the Republican candidates for Congressional and Legislative offices. All of them, we understand, are generally acceptable, and their election, therefore, should be assured beyond question.

We trust the Republicans of Butler will allow themselves to hear and to heed this brief word of exhortation. They will never forgive themselves, if they find that they have contributed in any way to Democratic success and the sure method of avoiding that result is to concentrate their attention upon these most important parts of their ticket, and never to lose sight of them, until the fight is over and the victory theirs.

SPASMODIC REFORMERS.

In one of his critical essays, Lord MACAULAY gives an amusing sketch of the moral frenzy or panic which occasionally overtakes English society. The average ethical tone of English society may be justly described as fairly reasonable and good, at least when compared with the ethical tone of some societies on the continent. It is, however, characterized by a certain cool, phlegmatic indifference with respect to the social irregularities and breaches of the moral law which are not obtruded upon public attention, especially if the sinners are wealthy or otherwise important. Society ignores their sins and thinks it rather bad taste to make any fuss or ado about them. But once in a while, according to Lord MACAULAY, English society awakens to a sense of its tremendous responsibilities, and feels itself imperatively summoned to vindicate its own moral dignity and its authority as the guardian and conservator of family bonds and domestic purity. And when society gets into one of these occasional moods, then woe to the man who has to bear the brunt of its glowing moral indignation. It were almost better for him had he never been born. Society, in the rage of its ethical paroxysm, knows neither justice nor mercy. Extenuating circumstances, prolonged toleration, suggestions of misrepresentation or positive falsehood regarding the alleged offense, all go for nothing in mitigation of sentence, being parried with the reminder, that the interests of morals are paramount and that society must be rescued from imminent peril. The victim is remorselessly sacrificed, whereupon society, having done its duty, quietly and complacently subsides into its normal attitude of calm indifference to the claims of the decalogue.

American society is also subject to frenzies, but they differ from the English paroxysms in subject and in object. Happily, with whatever drawbacks and shortcomings in conduct, our general standard of moral purity is high, while our recognition of obligation to live up to it is pretty equable and uniform. The paroxysms which, at irregularly recurring intervals, disturb our American social atmosphere, have politics for their subject and political reform for their object. Far be it from us to say a word in disparagement of political purity or in deprecation of any honest effort to promote its prevalence. It is, we fully believe, our life and safety. But political purity can no more be cultivated and maintained by abrupt, intermittent explosions of factitious energy, inspired or called forth by incidental occasions, than the moral purity of society can be cultivated and maintained by Lenten flurries, and convulsive bursts of goodness which Lord MACAULAY justly characterized as ridiculous. In this republic, in which every man has a voice in the government, the government must in the nature of things participate in and represent the spirit of the majority. It cannot be otherwise. A citizen can impress his own character on the government only by taking a direct, earnest and manly part in managing the somewhat complicated machinery by which the popular will is organized and, in the aggregate, brought into action for practical purposes. Much of this engineering is necessarily rude and to feeble nerves discomposing in operation, and there is no reason to expect much, if any, improvement in the direction of its refined and musical working. To the fastidious, to the over-refined, to those delicate minded persons who can not reconcile themselves to temporary inconvenience or annoyance by anticipation of grand results, the machinery in question will probably never cease to be repulsive. Others, most likely, will always assign, and perhaps really in conscience assume, its repulsiveness as a reason to neighbors and as an excuse to themselves for standing aloof from those popular agencies which form as essential and indispensable parts of our republican system, as the various departments of the Cabinet or as the Presidency itself. They may be absorbed in their own private pursuits and may care not at all for any reward or honor which it is in the power of the people to bestow. But we do not hesitate to say, that the members of each of the classes referred to, that is, all those citizens who, without sufficient reasons, refuse to make their character and influence felt in the ordinary working of our political institutions, pass sentence of condemnation on themselves when they denounce the baseness of politicians or complain of prevalent corruption in their management. Of course, they have full personal right to complain of evils which they fancy or think they see. It would be impertinent in us to deny that they possess such right, but it is not impertinent to say, that these reformers in a flurry are very apt to be egregiously imposed upon by petty demagogues or paltry misanthropes, who may or may not believe their own rubbishy cries about rings, intrigues, etc.

But the fact to which we desire to call attention in the spasmodic, panicky manner in which these most respectable and well-meaning gentlemen proceed when they once make up their minds to become practical patriots and to purge the politics of their State from corruption. They act just as the British public acts, according to MACAULAY, when it resolves to do its duty in the enforcement of moral obligation. Manifestly, other shrewd observers are as little impressed as the brilliant essayist with such displays; not because they dislike or dispise morality, but because they see clearly that the sentiment so suddenly kindled is mere transient passion, having no root in reason and bearing in it the germs of death that is as apt to deal most unjustly with individuals, while conferring no permanent benefit upon the community. In fact, it is generally followed by reaction which results in gross evil. It is, however, safe to say that our sudden orgasms of political reform or fits of politico-ethical fidgets may easily be much more mischievous. After years of absorption in our own affairs with supine indifference, or at any rate little attention to politics, at least local politics, we all at once make up our minds to put things right. From the "outs" all over the land comes the cry continually, that corruption prevails to a frightful extent. The "outs" are especially eloquent and emphatic on the subject of "rings." We from time to time talk with one another on the terrible state of things, and at length we resolve to do our duty, so far as voting right goes, that is, we resolve to vote against the nominees of the party which being "in," is the object of the sweeping charges which have caused us so much patriotic perturbation. But in eight cases out of ten such a movement in the cause of political purity is not only a mere stroke in the dark, but a stroke which may prove fatal or disastrous to great political interests upon which the very life of the Commonwealth may depend. Having dealt the blow, the reformers are very commonly ready, comfortably and complacently to return, one to his merchandise, another to his bullocks, and another to his newly married wife, leaving the country to the care of the politicians for another decade.

The mischief, however, may have been done. The Democrats may have made a display of strength sufficient to justify lively hopes of their early ascendency. The national bonds may have sunk in value; the national expenditure may have been indefinitely increased by the multiplication of unprincipled office holders; the national debt may have been vastly increased by the adoption of measures to indemnify the South for the loss of its slaves; our beneficent national banking system may have been destroyed and the country flooded with a worthless currency; the freedmen of the South may have been substantially disfranchised; our public school system may have been crippled; American industry in all its manifold branches may have been destroyed by the abrogation of a protective tariff, and finally our national credit abroad and at home may have been ruined for scores of years to come. We do not prophesy these disasters, but if Pennsylvania and New York should imitate some other States, such calamities and more may come upon us.

THE visitors at Hot Springs, Arkansas, have the monotony of sulphur baths varied by highway robberies of the true Dick Turpin type. The third and the latest of these exploits was attended by circumstances interesting to the Masonic fraternity. The robbers halted the coaches, and with drawn pistols ordered the travelers to hold their hands over their heads and get out. All having alighted, they methodically went through the row, searching each man. One P. S. Jones had his gold watch returned to him by the chief of the gang, who recognized a Masonic emblem. Another Mason in the party gave the chief a sign, and asked that his money might be given back to him. The chief returned the sign, but added, "Money is business with us, and we never return it."

CALIFORNIA, equally rich in its diverse deposits of precious metal and the opulence of its vegetable products, is said to be almost if not wholly without true coal measures. Dr. J. C. Cooper who has made careful surveys of the State says that the geological facts are all against the probability of the existence of coal. The true coal of the carboniferous rock is formed of tree ferns and other plants of low organization. None of these remains have been found in California, but in their stead are found the remains of higher plants in beds classed as lignites. This lignite may be used as fuel for home consumption, but is of little value when compared to coal.

STATE NEWS.

Allentown ships harness to Cuba.

Many children are dying in Johnstown.

Williamsport manages to struggle along without the aid of a pawnbroker.

A Bible nearly four hundred years old was on exhibition at the Upper Dauphin fair.

Robert Irvin, a life-long resident of Lock Haven, died on the 24th inst., aged eighty years.

The corner-stone of the Third Methodist Episcopal Church, Altoona, was laid on Sunday.

Harrisburg will be supplied with water from the new reservoir within three or four weeks.

A young man was struck by a base ball bat at Williamsport, on Saturday, and seriously injured.

Mr. Thomas C. Wiley and wife, of Lancaster, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, a few days ago.

The work of surveying the route of the proposed railroad from Montrose, Pa., to Binghamton, is progressing.

Reading bricks have fallen in price from $7 50 per thousand to $6 25 for common; and from $14 00 to $12 00 for pressed.

Money must be scarce at Lock Haven. A German woman offered to sell he infant for ten dollars, and couldn't find a purchaser.

A lady residing in Bradford county wove 1,103 yards of rag carpet from January 1st, 1874, to October 1st, 1874. If stretched out, it would reach over half a mile.

A Chester man killed eleven partridges at one shot, and the *Republican* calls it the most disgraceful act it has seen reported for the past year, as the birds are not in season.

After carefully studying the receipts of several recent criminal cases, a Norristown man has determined that when he has made up his mind to kill his enemy he will not premeditate it.

Archibald Campbell, one of the leading manufacturers of Philadelphia, died on the 22d inst., at the age of fifty years. He commenced as a poor man, and died leaving a fortune of $3,000,000.

The Reading Railroad Company, who are now the lessees of the Schuylkill Navigation, intend dredging and cleaning out the canal this winter, and putting the line in complete order for the operations of the coming season.

A rare Democratic bird. John H. Fogel, one of the Lehigh Democratic candidates for the Legislature, has sued Robert W. Lovan, one of the Republican candidates for the Legislature, for slander, and had him held in $1,000 bail.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the death of eleven persons—two men and nine women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to-wit: Anna M. Cooper, aged 80; Mary West, 82; Esther Middleton, 83; Eliza Pitt, 85; Bridget Byrne, 85; Thomas Y. Edwards, 86; Elizabeth Graves, 80; Hannah Mayword, 87; Margaret Hannan, 90; Mary Jones, 91, and Elkin Hillman, 93.

It is stated that the discharge of so many hands by the Reading Railroad Company had its origin in the fact that when President Gowen went to Europe he left orders that the expenditures should not exceed a certain amount. As that sum is well nigh reached, the officers cannot do otherwise than reduce the working force. When President Gowen returns, about the middle of next month, it is said that all hands will be reinstalled and work go on briskly as heretofore.

The McConnellsburg *Republican* says: A couple Sundays ago, during services at the Reformed Church, a snow white pigeon entered the church, and after describing a couple circles in the holy sanctuary, rested on the minister's head—Mr. Shade. He drove his strange visitor away with his hand, when it calmly took a position on the Bible and serenely surveyed the congregation until the removal from the church. It was a pretty and odd change of programme.

The Philadelphia Postoffice site is at length all secured to the National Government by purchase, the whole of the Market street properties having been paid for. The buildings will be sold and removed at once. The lot now has 472 feet front on Ninth street from Market to Chestnut, 170 feet front on Chestnut street and 190 feet front on Market street. As the building will be set back on Chestnut and Ninth streets, the site will be conspicuous and commanding. The principal front will be on Ninth street, which will have a great central tower and dome 190 feet high, with two other domes, one at each end of the structure.

Another horrible burning accident occurred in Marietta, says the *Register*, resulting in the death of a child aged three years, daughter of Benjamin Hayes, residing in Upper Marietta. It appears that during the temporary absence of its mother, the child took from the mantel a box of matches, which ignited and set fire to its clothing. The child screamed most piteously, but the mother, supposing it to be in the charge of its grandmother, delayed going to its relief. When appearances called the child on the floor writhing in the ashes of its clothing, and its little body burned to a crisp from its knees to its head. The child died happily at 4 o'clock, and at midnight death relieved the little sufferer.

Udderzook asserts his innocence with great earnestness, and it is supposed by those who are brought into daily contact with him that he will deny his guilt until he last day or hour allotted him on earth. Every effort is being made to bring him to a realization of the hopelessness of his situation, and spiritual advisers are frequently with him. On Friday afternoon a prayer meeting was held in his cell, which was marked by much solemnity, and the prisoner entered into the spirit of the meeting with more earnestness than he had heretofore manifested. As yet but few preliminary arrangements have been made towards those necessary for the execution, but all preparations will be completed in ample time for the solemn occasion.

A Political Ajax Among Us.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The writer is not a manufacturer nor a business man, in the sense of the vast interests of industry which has made Pittsburgh a great city. He is, therefore, or thinks he is, in a position to speak frankly and give good advice as respects these great interests. Alas! how often are the wise words of admonition allowed to fall on the ear unheeded! Nor will disinterested judges question the wisdom of the advice about to be given, albeit unsolicited, however it may be received by the manufacturers and business men. And should the latter disregard it, a consolation remains. Has not a great moralist said: "The sweetest enjoyment of life is the consciousness of duty performed?" I'll do my duty, and, probably, have my reward in "my inner consciousness," to use the somewhat metaphysical phrase of the moral scientist.

To come to the point: We have among us an Ajax Telamon, not only able and willing to do valiant deeds of war against the enemies of our manufacturers and business men, but able and willing to vanquish them and shed their blood, if need be. (It is to be hoped the contingency will not occur, and it is better to avert it if it can be done, seeing the Democracy has no blood to spare.) What matters it to manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh, that twenty-three Buckeye and Hoosier Free Traders have been elected to Congress? Our Ajax is able and willing—aye, more than willing; he only wants a chance to crush them and all your enemies under the heel of his military boot. He knows the danger and is ready to stand in the breach. For has he not said, "I am fully conscious of the ruin which (that) would follow a repeal of the tariff and an inauguration of a system of free trade, and the people may rest assured (most comforting assurance) that so long as I could vote or labor they would not be overtaken by such a catastrophe." (See COMMERCIAL, 27th October, fourth page, sixth column, near the middle of the column, with the word "Advertisement," which I hold to be entirely out of place, in fact hurtful, and no doubt suggested by an enemy of our Ajax) at the head of the communication, and the name at the end of the communication, at Alex. G. Cochran) printed at the lower end. The writer is thus particular, that no mistake may be made by any one who wishes to verify the important statement above made, which, indeed, he advises every one to do.) It is true that the offer of our Ajax is conditional. He says what he "would" and "could" do. It would be more satisfactory if he said, I *can and will*. The condition is easy, however, and imposes no burden whatever. It is not selfish on his part, for how can he save you unless you make opportunity for him by sending him to Congress? Now, I advise you to take him and elect him and end your troubles and anxieties. Reflect on the wear and tear of endless solicitude about the tariff. "Alex. G. Cochran" *sir fortissimus*, and if you only elect him to Congress, a name which is to be *nomen clarissimum* in Pittsburgh history, is the potent champion who assures you that, go along as he could (can) vote or labor, they (you) would (will) not be overtaken by such a catastrophe" as free trade. Now is the time to drop Bayne, who has his merits, and raise the standard of "Cochran," which will conduct you to assured victory. And you, too, Mr. Editor, have an important duty to perform. Make known through your columns the powers and capabilities, as well as the kindly disposition of our Young Ajax. And when he writes for your excellent journal again don't print "Advertisement" over his production. You see, you must see, that it detracts in some degree from the force of his statement of his capabilities and claims, and the knowledge of these should be widespread. Let Pittsburgh manufactures and business men know of the great man, albeit youthful in years, who is able and willing to champion their cause in the entire assurance of success. To this poor effort you may append that objectionable word if you like—

"ADVERTISEMENT."

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

What Western Wool Growers Think of It.

At a late meeting of the Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders' Association of Missouri and Kansas, the following resolutions were adopted, from which the Free Trade Democracy are at liberty to extract such kernels of comfort as they may be able to find:

Resolved, That in view of the steadily increased prosperity of the wool growing business under the present duties on wool and woolens, we desire a settled policy, with the present law remaining in force as it is.

Resolved, That although we desire the most amicable intercourse with our Canadian friends, yet in justice to ourselves and in consistency with our policy with other nations, we are opposed to any reciprocity treaty with Canada on the part of our Government, by which wool or woolens shall be admitted upon any other conditions, or at any other rates than under the general tariff.

Resolved, That we instruct our representatives in the National Association of Wool Growers, to use all efforts in securing our wishes with Congress respecting the reciprocity treaty.

How to Have Good Cider.

Professor Horsford, of Harvard University, has published a recipe for improving and preserving cider, by means of which the progress of the vinous and acetic fermentations may be arrested at pleasure, and the cider preserved in just such a state as may be desired. It is this:

"Put the new cider into clean casks or barrels, and allow it to ferment from one to three weeks, according as the weather is cool or warm. When it has attained to a lively fermentation, add to each gallon three-fourths of a pound of white sugar, and let the whole ferment again until it possesses nearly the brisk, pleasant taste which it is desirable should be permanent. Pour out a quart of the cider, and mix with it one quarter of an ounce of sulphite of lime for every gallon the cask contains. Stir it until it is intimately mixed, and pour the emulsion into the liquid. Agitate the contents of the cask thoroughly for a few moments, then let it rest that the cider may settle. Fermentation will be arrested at once, and will not be resumed. It may be bottled in the course of a few weeks, or it may be allowed to remain in the cask and used on draught. If bottled, it will become a sparkling cider of surpassing excellence."

Professor Horsford was the first to use the sulphite of lime for this purpose, and to him is due the credit of first calling attention to its usefulness. It is in no respect deleterious, as the sulphate into which the sulphite is changed by the liberation of sulphurous acid is entirely insoluble, and remains at the bottom of the vessel. Remember, it is the sulphite of lime, not sulphate, must be used. The quality of the cider will remain unchanged for years.

Trumpery Tonics.

Moderation in the use of stimulants, like the avoidance of all excesses, is unquestionably praiseworthy and life-prolonging. All sensible persons admit this. But the vendors of non-alcoholic slops, desirous of undermining the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in order to sell their own worthless trash, have brought it to go so far as the length of denominating as baneful in the extreme all invigorants containing spirits. Now the very reverse of this is the case, the fact being that no vegetable bitters entirely devoid of alcohol are worth a rush, that being the one ingredient which prevents the decomposition and souring of the others. Probably no one knows better than you, Messieurs the Trumpery Tonic Venders, that the perfectly pure liquor used to dissolve the botanic constituents of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the very best medium that could have been selected to facilitate and confirm the invigorating, protective and remedial action of the great stomachic.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Shinck, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Pollansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK
IN THE CITY IN THE WAY OF
Fresh and Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, Imported Soaps, Perfumes, Colognes,
Of every kind will be found at the corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth Street, at the store of DR. LAVILLE'S great FRENCH REMEDY for the CURE OF DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS of the world; has never been known to fail. No trouble to show goods, therefore, call.
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.
Prescriptions carefully compounded.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.
We respectfully ask an examination of the quality of our Goods and a comparison of our Styles and Prices with those of any other house in the Dry Goods Trade.
ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
NOTHING LATER
THAN THE STYLES OF OUR
NEW GOODS!
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 98 Wylie Avenue.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

EDUCATIONAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third Street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will close them. MWF

1874. FALL AND WINTER 1875
HATS, CAPS
AND
FURS!
A Large and Attractive Stock
OF
NEW DESIRABLE GOODS,
FOR THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.

FLEMING & CO'S
HATS, CAPS AND FURS
WHOLESALE, RETAIL AND MANUFACTURERS.
139 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.

COUNTY NOTICES.
ELECTION OFFICERS
TAKE NOTICE.
The County Commissioners are now prepared to deliver Election Papers along with Supplemental Election Law, to Officers of Election Boards or other responsible parties.
It would be desirable if parties called for the papers immediately.
JACOB STUCKRATH,
JAS. G. MURRAY,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
County Commissioners.
JUDGES OF ELECTION
TAKE NOTICE.
The County Commissioners are now prepared to furnish Ballot Boxes to the New Election Precincts lately confirmed by Court.
The Boxes will be delivered to the Judges or Inspectors of the Boards only.
The designated officers will please call at once.
JACOB STUCKRATH,
JAS. G. MURRAY,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
County Commissioners.
ASSESSORS
TAKE NOTICE.
The Election Assessors for the newly divided Districts in the City of Pittsburgh, who were confirmed by the Court Friday, October 23d, 1874, are requested to call at the Office of the County Commissioners, be sworn, and receive their Instructions for making the Registration in their respective precincts.
As but one week is left for doing this work, Assessors will see the importance of attending to their duties without further delay.
JACOB STUCKRATH,
JAS. G. MURRAY,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
County Commissioners.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.
REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.
FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.
FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.
FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.
FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS ROWSWELL.
FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES K. LARIMER.
FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.
FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHBOLD.
FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. MCQUAIDE, Etna.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

DRY GOODS.
NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
IN
Dry Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
In consequence of our recent embarr

MANUFACTURERS.

PIG LEAD

L. O. PIPE, SHEET LEAD,
BAR LEAD, LEAD WIRE,
PIG LEAD, BLOCK TIN PIPE,
BAR TIN, TINNERS' SOLDER,
INGOT COPPER, PLUMBERS' SOLDER,
ANTIMONY, SPELTER,
BRASS CASTINGS,
BABBITT METAL.

Bailey, Ferrell & Co.,
167 Smithfield Street.

NAILS, NAILS, NAILS.
WHEELING NAILS.
Nails of Every Variety.
Winslow Patent Clinch Nail.
Bar, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Terne Plate, &c.,
SOLD BY
ONIONS & BALDWIN,
No. 10 WOOD STREET,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Penn streets, Pittsburgh.

GEO. W. STEVENSON..... WM. L. STEVENS.
GEO. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware
Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES, &c.
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
131 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
GOODS DELIVERED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Hoskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinion and Rolling Mill Castings,
Of Every Description.
Office and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co
FULTON FOUNDRY,
Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.
TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,
Ore Pulverizers
Of Improved Construction.
Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.
Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.
ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.
JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.
Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron
ChillRolls
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions
Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheet Iron
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, No. 20 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
PIPEWORKS
The Largest and Most Complete
PIPE FOUNDRY
IN THE WORLD.
CAPACITY, 200 TONS GAS AND WATER MAINS DAILY.
CONTRACTORS FOR ERECTION OF GAS AND WATER WORKS COMPLETE.
WM. SMITH & SONS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for all sizes and quantities respectfully solicited.

ALEX. NIMICK, Pres't. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1825, and
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1835, Manufacturers of the well-known J. K. S. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware, generally.
Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO,
General Founders.
HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
Everson, Macrum & Co.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.
Office and Works, Second Avenue,
Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH
Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
Prompt attention given to fitting Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS
Chess, Smyth & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO LENGTH, of Any Size Desired. Any Two (2) Sizes of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running; Cutting Iron for Forges and other purposes.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnaces, Contractors and Miners, by KEG OR CANISTER,
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street (old Levels street),
PITTSBURGH.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
On and after MONDAY, September 14th, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:35 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 5:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:35 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.
Day Express daily, at 7:20 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:05 p. m., Philadelphia 6:25 p. m., New York 9:20 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:32 p. m.
Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:40 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 p. m.
Cincinnati Express, daily, 12:01 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 3:05 a. m., New York 6:55 a. m., Baltimore 2:40 a. m., Washington 6:00 a. m.
Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 9:30 p. m., Philadelphia 6:30 a. m., New York 9:45 a. m., Baltimore 6:45 a. m., Washington 8:42 a. m.
Fast line daily, at 6:26 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:15 a. m., Philadelphia 6:40 a. m., New York 9:45 a. m., Baltimore 6:45 a. m., Washington 8:42 a. m.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:06, 10:21, 11:46, a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:06 and 11:32 p. m. Sunday, 12:41 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation, 6:46 a. m., 5:01 and 9:34 p. m. Sunday, 9:34 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation.....4:01 and 7:31 p m
Johnstown Accommodation.....5:31 p m
MAIN LINE WESTWARD.
Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:
Mail Train daily, except Monday.....1:01 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday.....1:26 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday...8:14 a m
Chartiers Accommodation, daily.....8:30 a m
Parkside Express daily.....1:47 p m
Way Passenger daily.....5:37 p m
Wall's Accommodation 6:36 and 8:21 a m, 1:21, 2:41, 5:45 and 7:31 p m. Sunday, 10:03 a m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:31 and 9:01 a m, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation...8:11 and 9:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation.....10:36 a m
WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, City Time.
Mail Train, connecting for Butler.....6:36 a m
Express, connecting for Butler.....2:16 p m
Freight Accommodation.....9:31 a m, 4:01 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 11:31 a m, 6:31 and 10:51 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.
Market Train for Butler.....3:21 p m
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler.....10:06 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler.....7:10 p m
Freeport Accommodation...8:11 a m and 1:41 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 4:41 and 10:06 p m. Sunday, 9:51 a m.
Market Train from Butler.....9:01 a m
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:
DEPART. ARRIVE.
Fast Line.....7:10 a m McDonald's Ac 6:53 a m
Commins Mail.....7:15 a m Washington Ac 9:30 a m
Washington Ac 8:35 a m Steubenville Ac 9:36 a m
Wheeling Express 9:30 a m Wheeling Express 3:45 p m
McDonald's Ac 10:03 a m McDonald's Ac 2:03 p m
Pittsburgh Ex... 10:30 a m Washington Ac 5:30 p m
Steubenville Ac 3:28 p m Columbus Mail.. 5:32 p m
McDonald's Ac 3:32 p m Fast Line.....7:30 p m
McDonald's Ac 6:13 p m Southern Ex.....12:14 a m
Sunday Church..... Sunday Church.....
Train.....12:48 p m Train.....10:03 a m
Fast Line and Pittsburgh Ex 5:31 p m
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.
Mail Train, connecting at Wall's Station with Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after MAY 31st, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Fast Line.....9:10 a m Atlantic Ex.....2:10 a m
Chicago Mail.....6:13 a m Wheeling Ex.....10:33 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.....6:30 p m Chicago Ex.....3:55 a m
Cleve'd & Wh'g Ex.....6:38 a m Erie and Ashtabula Ex.....2:34 p m
Chicago Ex.....9:35 a m Chicago Mail.....3:45 p m
Erie & Wh'g Ex.....1:35 p m Cleveland Ex.....8:30 p m
Pacific Express.....2:12 p m Cleve'd & Wh'g Ex.....5:48 p m
Wellsville Ac.....4:25 p m Chicago Express.....6:08 p m
Erie & Wh'g Ex.....4:38 p m
Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny.
Beaver Falls Ac.....8:38 a m Beaver Falls Ac.....11:34 p m
Leetsdale Ac.....10:38 a m Leetsdale Ac.....12:30 p m
Leetsdale Ac.....1:12 p m Leetsdale Ac.....4:28 p m
Sharpsville and Mansfield Ac.....4:12 p m Sharpsville and Mansfield Ac.....8:45 a m
Sharpsville Ac.....5:23 p m Sharpsville Ac.....9:55 a m
Beaver Falls Ac.....5:30 p m Beaver Falls Ac.....12:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac.....8:26 p m Leetsdale Ac.....12:18 a m
Leetsdale Ac.....11:30 p m Leetsdale Ac.....4:28 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church.....12:45 p m Fair Oaks Sunday Church.....9:32 a m
Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE DIVISION.—CHANGE OF TIME—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after SUNDAY, May 24th, 1874, trains on the Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Ferry Grand and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:
DEPART. ARRIVE.
Local Mail.....6:10 a m McKeesport Ac 6:40 a m
Through Mail.....7:00 a m Connellsv'e Ac 7:31 a m
Mixed Way.....9:30 a m W. Newton Ac 8:20 a m
McKeesport Ac 11:05 a m Through Ac.....8:05 a m
McKeesport Ac 2:35 p m Connellsv'e Ac 8:45 a m
Connellsv'e Ac 3:35 p m McKeesport Ac 12:00 m
McKeesport Ac 4:30 p m McKeesport Ac 3:10 p m
W. Newton Ac 5:10 p m McKeesport Ac 4:50 p m
McKeesport Ac 6:10 p m Uniontown Ac 5:10 p m
Through Ex.....8:00 p m McKeesport Ac 7:46 p m
Pacific Express.....11:00 p m McKeesport Ac 9:40 p m
W. N'ton Ch'r.12:45 p m W. N'ton Ch'r.10:05 a m
Mail and Accommodation Trains run daily, except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
General Ticket Office, 55 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAM'L. HOPE, Agent, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
On and after THURSDAY, October 8th, 1874 Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time, as follows:
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Mutton Express.....6:40 a m Hulton Ac.....8:30 a m
Day Express.....7:50 a m Night Express.....7:35 a m
Kittanning Ac.....4:00 p m Kittanning Ac.....10:50 a m
Oil City Ex.....2:40 p m Kittanning Ac.....9:30 a m
Kittanning Ac.....4:40 p m Oil City Ex.....3:30 p m
Soda Works Ac.....5:35 p m Kittanning Ac.....9:30 a m
Night Express.....9:35 p m Day Ex.....6:15 p m
Hulton Ac.....12:01 a m Hulton Ac.....7:20 p m
Day Express daily to Corry; on Sundays to Oil City only.
Oil City trains also leave Soda Works at 8:32 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p. m., stopping at all Stations.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.
Day Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points Northeast.
Oil City connects with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels and Residences to all Depots.
Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents
Philadelphia.
Also, Tourist Tickets, No. 362 Smithfield street, Thomas K. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 102 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
FAVORITE ROUTE FOR TOURISTS.
Passenger Accommodations Unsurpassed
Steamer Every Saturday.
FROM PIERS 20 and 21 NORTH RIVER, N. Y.
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin $65 to $80, according to Accommodations
Cabin Return Tickets issued at reduced rates.
Intermediate and Steerage as Low as by any other First-Class Line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates
For Tickets or further information apply to
JOHN G. MCCHESNEY,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
H. H. MOORHEAD,
7 Ninth street,
MAX SHAMBERG,
163 Smithfield street.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT.
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts, Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Parker.
REPUBLIC.....Capt. Cleadel.
CELTIC.....Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC.....Capt. Perry.
Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled,
Saloon, $80. Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold)
Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
T. H. MURRAY, Agent, 7 Ninth street.
P. M. CUSHING, Cor. 421 and North streets.
MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street.
E. McCORMICK, 2127 Sarah street, Southside.

CLYDE'S
COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES
VIA. PHILADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
GALVESTON, Texas.....Weekly.
CHARLESTON, S. C.....Weekly.
WILMINGTON, N. C.....Tri-Weekly.
BOSTON and PROVIDENCE.....Semi-Weekly
Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.
Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 13 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

H. L. GREGG & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT
Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Ocean Ports.
WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PETROLEUM.
WARING BROS.,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 39 Walnut street.

STEAM BOILERS
We hereby notify the public that M. W. HAZELTON is no longer an Agent of ours, and his acts will not be recognized by us.
All parties Manufacturing or using FEED WATER HEATERS will do well to look to their interest before purchasing Heaters infringing on us, as all will be held strictly accountable for infringements, and no other party or parties have patents on same. For information apply to GEO. H. STOVER & CO., 75 Water street, Agents, and E. A. MONTOOTH, Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.
THE WATERS PATENT HEATER CO.
WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.
J. WILCOX, President.
June 25, 1874.

FINANCIAL.

ALTOONA
Permanent Improvement Loan,
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company,
SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., at par and accrued interest. These Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1874, in sums of $500 and $1,000. Are bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
L. BALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
118 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL--$200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Discount days, Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
W. T. DUNN, President.
THOS. JONES, JR., Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
A. Dravo, D. W. Riggs, M. D.,
W. T. Dunn, Thos. Jones, Jr.,
C. Dettrich, Jas. A. Thompson,
Isaac Dash, S. Rodebiehn,
A. A. Anderson.

N. Holmes & Sons
BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

MAITLAND, AUDENRIED & CO.,
BANKERS,
N. E. CORNER THIRD AND DOCK STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
MWS
E. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Philada.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 88 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.
W. H. LOYD.....WILSON LOYD

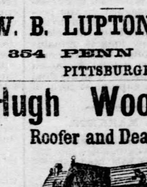
W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

ROOFING.

SLATE
ROOFING.
Aiken & Co.
CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
Chapman Slate.

SLATE
ROOFING.
W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
354 PENN AVE.,
PITTSBURGH.

Hugh Woodside,
Roofer and Dealer in



SLATE!
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.
WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,
NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA,
And AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE--NO. 25 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 27, 1874.

There are few or no new features of interest to note in reference to financial affairs. The volume of general trade, though it falls below the average of late years, foots up respectably, but owing to the conservative policy of the mercantile and trading classes, which has been so conspicuous a feature all through the year, prices in many instances have rather feeble support, especially in cases where stocks have been abundant. Manufactures of most kinds continue comparatively dull, with prices irregular and in the main unsatisfactory. If business is not so active as many have expected, there is a satisfaction in knowing that it is conducted in a prudent and altogether wholesome manner. Merchants, as a rule, buy whatever they need and can readily pay for; expenses are being reduced wherever they are deemed unnecessary and, in brief terms, the affairs of the industrial and commercial world are fast settling down upon a substantial basis. The process is retrenchment and the inauguration of a better economy no doubt bear with pressing severity upon many, but there can be no doubt that they are healthful influences nor that they are deepening the feeling of confidence in the future. It was not to be expected that business, after the strain of the panic and the depression that followed, would recover in one season; the disease was too deep seated to be thus easily eradicated, but it is satisfactory to know that we are on the way to renewed prosperity and that on a much sounder basis than before.

—On Monday Judge Lawrence, of New York city, gave his decision on the motion to vacate the injunction prohibiting Henry Clews from entering on his own premises, or disposing of his property, and also on the order for his examination, which were obtained by Mr. Louis E. Schmeider, a judgment creditor. He decides to continue the injunction, denies the motion to vacate, and directs the examination to proceed.

—The following we take from the report of the directors of the United States Mint:

"A bill passed the House providing for a twenty-cent silver piece passed the senate at the last session of Congress. The issue of a coin of that denomination will not only be in accordance with a decimal system of money, but will remove a difficulty of making change which now exists on the Pacific coast and in Texas, where the five-cent nickel-copper coins do not circulate, and the dime is insufficient. The custom appears to have originated there. The silver coin, which must have a greater or less intrinsic value, and therefore recleemable in lawful money or gold coin, would become the inferior currency. The five-cent nickel-copper piece, having been issued to the extent of over five million dollars, and the amount being sufficient for a future coin of that denomination, the propriety of law discontinuing the issue of the five-cent silver coin appears to have been proper."

—We have the following report by mail of the condition of the New York markets:

The stock market, which opened firm at about figures current last night, laped with dullness and a decline swiftly Pacific Mail. The course of this stock to-day is evidence of the peculiar temper and tone of the market generally. The fact that its strong friend, director and several of the leading members of its directory were to sail to-day, on the ocean ship City of Baltimore, for Aspinwall, was seized upon as a sufficient pretext for selling the stock. The report was also circulated that the damage to the screw of the "City of Peking." We mention this to show how slight a pretext a small way is sufficient to move it in this or any its influence upon the rest of the list. There is really nothing of any moment which affects the market unless it should be in the contrary direction to to-day's course. We hear from Chicago to-night that the Lake Shore road shows an increase in earnings. Money steady at 2½ per cent.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlvaine, auctioneer, at his sales room, 105 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$96 25
Bank of Industry	45 00
Allemania Insurance Co	45 00
Enterprise Insurance Co. ($5 00 paid in)	25 00

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 27, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Gold	110	110	110	110
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118		118	
5-20's, 1862	113		113	
5-20's, 1864	113		113	
5-20's, 1865	117		116	
5-20's, 1865, new	117		116	
5-20's, 1867	117		117	
5-20's, 1868	117		117	
10-40's	111		111	
Currency 6's	117		117	
Coupon 6's	117		117	
Registered 6's	116		116	
Western Union Tel.	78		78	
Pacific Mail	45	45	45	45
Adams Express	111		110	
Wells-Fargo Express	78		78	
American Express	53		53	
United States Exp's				
Erie	20½		20	
Michigan Central	93		93	
Michigan Southern	79½		79½	
Illinois Central	127		127	
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	87½		87½	
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	87		87	
Do. preferred	91		91	
Rock Island	102		102	
St. Paul, common	23¾		23¾	
St. Paul, preferred	45		45	
Fort Wayne				
Ohio & Mississippi	28½		28½	
Toledo & Wabash	27		27	
Wabash Pref.	47		47	
Boston & Albany				
Harlem				
Hudson R. & R.				
Lake Shore	79½		79½	
New York Central	97½		97½	
Panama	135		135	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	99½	
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	104	
Reading, sales	35¾	
United Companies of N. J.	129	
Mt. Carbon	27	
Lehigh Valley	69¾	61
Allegheny Valley, sales	38½	
Central Transportation, sales	40¾	
P., C. & St. L. in'ge bonds, sales	67¾	

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 28, 1874.

The market to-day was moderately active with little change in prices. Groceries are unchanged but there is an easier feeling in refined sugars, which may result in a decline soon. In provisions we note a decline in bacon shoulders and mess pork.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,475	Apples, bbls	88
Corn, bushels	17,000	Potatoes, bbls	1,700
Wheat, sks	542	Barley sks	1,814
Oats, sks	3,330	Butter, pkgs	26
Bacon, lbs	1,000	Hides, lbs	12,340
Hay, bales	75	Coal, tons	10
Peaches, crates	39		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Trade was moderate to-day at about previous prices. Receipts are a little larger than for the past few days, but were not up to the requirements of day's sale. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 25@1 28 ₱ bush; extra Indiana and Ohio at 1 22@1 24; Ohio, $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter, $1 10@1 15. Corn is quiet, especially old, but former quotations are still maintained. We quote shelled corn old at 58@59c; new, 56@57c; high mixed; 56@58c; old ear is nominally 58@60c; new car remains steady at 60@62c; new shelled 62@65c. Oats are dull, and the bulk of the transactions are on the basis of 50c from first hands in car lots, with occasional sales at 1@2c higher. We quote white at 52@53c per bushel; mixed 47@52c. Rye is in fair demand, and is quoted at $1 05 per bushel from first hands. Barley is in active demand, and, notwithstanding large receipts, higher prices prevail. We quote at $1 15@1 20 per bushel for spring; $1 25 for fall. We are reported the following sales:

4 cars spring barley.....$1 16
2 cars white oats.....60
1 car white oats.....59
1 car white oats.....59
2 cars new ear corn.....60

FLOUR—The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: Superfine white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $7 85; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are slightly lower as follows: St. Louis $7 25@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $8 75@9 25; Wisconsin $6 75 Minnesota flour $6 50@6 75; red winter, new do $6 25@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; buckwheat flour $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour is in good supply and active sale at $4 50@5 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy baled at $19 00@21 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 1 do $17 00@19 00; inferior $12 00@15 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@25 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy is quoted at $25 00@26 00; No. 2, $23 00@24 00; mixed grass and growth clover hay $21 00@22 00; inferior $17 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—The market is strong, and prices steady. Bran is steady at $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 30@1 40 ₱ cwt; middlings, $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; chopped feed, $1 70@1 80 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 60@1 70 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES—The market was nominally unchanged, with a moderate business. Sugars are easier, and we note a decline of ½c ₱ lb in loaves, crushed, but as yet no quotable alteration has been made here. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.		Imperial	56@61 00
Fancy	26c	Japan	45@50
Choice	25c	Oolong	25@ 55c
Prime	24c	Fancy	1 00
Good	23	Choice	90
Java	35	Molasses.	1 gall.
Roasted Coffees.		Strictly prime N O	80c
Rio, in papers	28	Good	83c
Rio, in bulk	25c	Prime	88c
Java	35	Choice	65@70c
Sugars.		Syrups.	
Standard A	11c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	11	Sugar drips	68c
Standard extra C	10½	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard yellow C	10	Rice.	
Franklin extra C	10½	Choice Carolina	8½c
American extra C	9½	Patna	7½@8c
Atlantic C	9½	Rangoon	7 c
Cubes	9½	Relishes.	
Porto Rico	9½@10½	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ lb	16½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Currants	7½c
Gunpowder	55@$1 10	Prunes	12 @15c

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 27, 1874.

The market to-day was moderately active with little change in prices. Groceries are unchanged but there is an easier feeling in refined sugars, which may result in a decline soon. In provisions we note a decline in bacon shoulders and mess pork.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

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CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 27, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.05	37	87	N. E.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P.M.	29.94	51	49	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.00	41	78	N	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer 30.00 Highest thermometer..51
Mean thermom.... 41 Lowest thermometer..33

G. H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Something New.

One stave barrel containing Penn Mills flour can be seen at F. W. Jenkins & Bro.'s warehouse 23 Liberty street.

An Impostor.

A friend writes us from Altoona, inquiring whether the COMMERCIAL has now, or ever had in its employ a reporter named Emory P. Day, whose duty was to "write up places visited," and when in this city to "do" the amusements, etc? In reply we say that no person bearing that name has ever been connected with the COMMERCIAL in any way, and his representing himself as such is a fraud upon the public as well as upon us. Our exchanges will confer a favor upon us and forward the cause of justice by exposing this rascal, and thus block his "little game."

Meeting of the Fire Commission.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday, when a number of bills were acted upon, and the Chief Engineer was authorized to fill a vacancy in Engine Company 12 (Walton, South Side), when deemed necessary.

The question as to what engine should be located in the Thirty-sixth ward, for which a house is now being built, was taken up, and, on motion, a resolution passed at the last meeting was rescinded. This is in effect placing the new engine "Thomas Rees" in the house named.

Disorderly Conduct.

Eliza Whapham made an information charging Mrs. Reaif with disorderly conduct. The prosecutrix was walking along the street with her brother-in-law, Col. Reaif, when the defendant, it was alleged, commenced abusing her and her companion, causing a crowd to collect about them. The accused had a hearing before the Acting Mayor and was required to pay a fine of five dollars and costs. The prosecutrix and Col. Reaif both testified that they had been frequently insulted in a similar manner.

Water Notice.

There will be a short supply of water on Wednesday, October 28th, in the following wards (caused by making new connections to the pumping main), viz.: the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards. Residents of these wards are requested to use hose or waste any water. The police are requested to see that this notice is complied with.

JAMES M. ATKINSON,
Superintendent, Water Works.

Ho for Beaver!

The music loving portion of this community will be pleased to learn, that a grand instrumental social Concert will take place at Beaver College, Beaver, Pa., Friday evening next, the 30th, at which a number of well-known accomplished amateur singers of this city are to assist. Among the number we name, Messrs. Reboul, Everson, Colville and Bullock. The combination of the Pipe Organ, recently erected in the College Hall, and a grand and square piano, is such as cannot be produced in many localities. The Principal of the Musical Department, and his assistants and their pupils, expect, with the aid of visiting singers, to provide an entertainment of a high order. The excellent arrangement of the elegant and spacious new hall is peculiarly suited for concert purposes. Dr. R. T. Taylor, the accomplished President, has thoughtfully arranged that the Welsville train will stop at Sewickley on Friday evening for the purpose of taking persons who desire to attend the concert from that place.

The Meeting at the Academy of Music.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Even in connection with such a serious and disgraceful spectacle as was presented at the Academy of Music last evening, it is amusing to read the reports of the *Post*, and the "squibs" of the *Leader*, in trying to put the flame upon the Republican party. Of course these reports and misconstructions can do no harm if perchance they fall into the hands of eye and ear witnesses; but when read by hundreds who were not present, there is not the possibility of a shadow of excuse, not a grain of truth from all the chaff scattered abroad in their issues.

We presume, of course, that the writer of the article in the *Leader* headed "Last Night at the Academy of Music," which we take to be an editorial, was not present; for we cannot see how it could be possible for a truthful editor of an independent(?) journal, who had witnessed the proceedings to say, "upon whose shoulders ought to rest the responsibility of the disgraceful proceedings is a question which will require a more intelligent investigation of the facts than we at present possess, to decide."

One of the *Leader's* squibs, "About two-fifths of the audience at the Academy last night were Democrats and Bull-Dozers," comes the nearest to an explanation of the "fact that it was a most disorderly gathering, and culminated little short of a riot." Nothing that can be found either in the *Leader* or *Post*. Take away one-fifth for the Liberals, and the *Leader* will have the whole cause in a good-bye. So large a proportion as one-fifth Democrats, assembled for the express purpose of breaking up the meeting by an organized Democratic mob, could not fail to end in a riot.

Soon after the meeting had been called to order, by Mr. R. Waring, and the President and Vice Presidents had been elected; while the meeting was being peacefully organized for business, a dozen or more rowdies—Democratic ward politicians—broke in upon the meeting with demoniacal yells and deafening shouts, making it impossible for anyone to be heard, except their own mob. This was continued at intervals during the entire meeting. *Is it difficult "to decide" who was to blame?* We think not.

The COMMERCIAL report was the most truthful one published. The only fault we find with it is that it did not denounce—bitterly denounce—the Democratic mob. Perhaps, however, for very shame, for our city it is better that it did not. But if the Democrats, or rather rebels, have not their eyes and ears full of riots from the blood-stained fields of the South to all parts of the country, is it not well for peaceable and law-abiding citizens to know it now?

SPECTATOR.

About Railroads to the Southwest.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On my return from the West, two weeks ago, I passed over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis and Vandalia railroads for the fourth time since July, 1872. During the same interval of time, I have made one or more trips over a large majority of the principal railroads in the United States and Canada, and all have reached an age at which men are very apt to note the surroundings which contribute most to their ease and safety, and uninfluenced by any consideration other than the strong desire I feel to add a little to the few comforts men experience, who, like myself, are compelled by their business, to spend considerable time traveling, by saying to them in regard to the above named roads when in pursuit of their calling or pleasure, if it is at all possible to do so, I have not the slightest hesitation in recommending them as being equal to any, and far superior to many of which I have had knowledge. The tracks are smooth, with one or two short exceptions, the entire length of the line.

The passenger coaches on through trains are first-class in every particular, while the "Pullman sleepers" are "just splendid." When I am traveling in one, I am always in a hurry to go to bed to get a good night's sleep. When I lie down, I imagine I feel like I did in the days of my babyhood when I was being rocked to sleep in a sugar trough on the historic heights of Coal Hill, for I go to sleep immediately, the noise made by the rattling wheels being a good substitute for the lullaby of the nurse.

That the officers and employees connected with the tracks and trains are thoroughly competent and very attentive to their duties is very evident, from the fact that on a journey as a passenger or freight train is of very rare occurrence. I have partaken of refreshments at many of the dining stations between Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and consider them with but one exception in Illinois, first-class. Lunch tables are now to be found there also, which are a great convenience to dyspeptic and economical travelers, as all they want to eat for from twenty to thirty cents, for which they would have to pay seventy-five cents if they were compelled to sit down at the regular table. During my stay in Indianapolis, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of W. S. Ogden, Esq., Assistant General Superintendent of the Vandalia road. I had considerable conversation with him on the current topics of the day, and found him to be a very intelligent gentleman. I was acquainted with, but one general officer of the Panhandle end of the road, James Means, Esq., Superintendent of the freight department. He is a grandson of the late Judge Means, of Ohio, and is possessed of great energy and business capacity, and his keen eye and clear cut countenance clearly indicate.

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CHINESE PUPILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Interesting Letters from Chang Laisun to Joseph S. Travelli.

A Noble Tribute to the Value of American Missions.

History of Mr. Travelli's First Pupil at Singapore.

The following letters, which describe one of the most important educational and reformatory movements of the time, appear in the Philadelphia *Press*. They will be read with unusual interest here, because Mr. Travelli, to whom the letters are addressed, is still an honored resident among us, and because his wife and his family were sent out as missionaries to India by one of our largest and most influential congregations—the Third Presbyterian. Although it is now thirty-eight years since Mr. Travelli and wife left this city on their far-off field of labor, there are many who remember the interesting event of their departure. The annexed history of their first pupil, then a poor servant boy of ten years, but now an influential educator, standing high in the service of his government, is indubitable proof of the value of missionary effort. Following are the letters:

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

SIR: In accordance with your earnest request I send you the letters of the Chinese Commissioner of Education, at Springfield, Mass., Mr. Chang Laisun, to which you refer. Possibly these letters may be more easily understood if I make a brief preliminary statement.

In the year 1838 my wife, Mrs. Susan Travelli, daughter of John Irwin, Sr., of Allegheny City, and myself, left the United States as missionaries of the Third Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, under the care of the American Board of Foreign Missions of Boston. Our location was at Singapore, East Indies. The first native to whom my attention was called was the writer of those letters, then a little boy, ten years old, waiting on the table of Mr. Balestier, the American Consul, and his excellent and accomplished lady, formerly a Miss Severe, of Boston. The consul called the boy "Martin Van Buren," who was then prominently before the American public as an able, rising politician. Some months after this, in the latter part of 1838, a boarding school was commenced by the American Mission at a place on the edge of Singapore, called Ryan Hill. In the division of the labors of the missionaries the undersigned was appointed teacher and superintendent of the mission school. Although he was really a missionary to the Malays, the school, from the necessity of the case, became almost exclusively Chinese, as it was impossible to use those or Malay boys, the spirit of restless, untrammelled freedom being their predominant trait, with no desire for education, and with scarcely any wants inducing them to seek it. The plan adopted for the school was to have the boys taught Chinese thoroughly by native teachers and English by the missionaries. In this I was most ably seconded by Rev. James T. Dickinson, now of Middlefield, Conn., then Rev. B. Hoyes, M. D., D. D., afterward Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, and subsequently a professor in Princeton College, N. J., Rev. George W. Wood, late Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., and now missionary in Turkey, and perhaps others that I do not at this moment recall. In 1841 Mrs. Travelli and I returned to the United States from protracted ill health, leaving Laisun in the school, mainly in charge of Mr. Dickinson. He afterward found his way to this country as an assistant to some missionary family returning home. While here, by some means, he became a student of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., and graduated in 18— I do not know that it is necessary to say anything further, except that one of our most distinguished citizens and largest givers to the cause of missions urged me to allow the letters to be published as one of the noblest testimonials to the value of American missions he had ever known. Coming as it did in so perfectly simple and natural a manner, and now coming your request, I started this to obviate the idea of my seeking publicity in this thing. To give the whole affair that authenticity which it deserves, I give my full name.

JOSEPH S. TRAVELLI.

PITTSBURGH, October 20, 1874.

Chang Laisun's Letters.

CHINESE EDUCATIONAL MISSION, }
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. }

MY DEAR, HONORED AND REVERED FRIEND, MR. TRAVELLI: It is needless to tell you the joy your most esteemed letter, dated the 7th inst., gave me. I had just returned from a tour of inspection of the boys in the different families in the State of Connecticut, and the universal opinion of the teachers under whose care these boys are placed is that they are bright, clever, obedient, anxious to learn and ambitious to distinguish themselves, and that they wish for no better boys than these are.

I had very little hope of ever seeing you or hearing from you. You belong to the people of the past generation, the boys you used to handle on your knees are become grandfathers, and it is natural to suppose that old folks must pass away from the scene of action, as ourselves are considered to belong to the people of the last generation. However, you have attained to the age usually allotted to mankind, and I hope that you will be preserved until that your waning years may be of peace and joy, resting in the arm of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. My hearing of you was merely an accident. On the day when Mrs. M. was to part with us, she and husband came to bid me a good-bye. Mr. McVay had formed a liking for my sons, and he naturally wanted to get acquainted with any parent, so on the day they were to leave us for their homes they both came into our car to say farewell, and in the course of conversation Mr. Hunt, of Sewickley, I at once asked whether a gentleman by the name of Mr. Travelli was still living in that place. She said that you had been her teacher. We claimed acquaintance at once as pupil of the same teacher, so I gave her my card to be presented to you, as she would see you the day after. Now, sir, the story of the poor charity boy whom you first saw in the house of Mr. Balestier is a long one, stretching over a space of thirty-five years. And the instrumentality by which he was first introduced into civilized life and his entrance into the mission school on the hill, and his progress in his studies, were very familiar to you. They seem to be ordinary and common to the class of charity boys. But little did you think that the seed sown by you on the *hillside* was going to prove of such mighty results.

My colleague, Mr. Yung Wing, a graduate of Yale College, and myself, after we had returned to China, agreed that we should try to be useful to our country, and among the many plans we proposed to benefit the country, one was to get the government to send some of the first-class of youth in mind and position to Europe and America to be educated, and after an attempt of eighteen or twenty years we finally succeeded. The government is to send one hundred and twenty students in four installments of thirty each year. The Throne has appropriated over a million and a half of dollars for the support of these boys while pursuing their studies in this country. The limit of their stay is fifteen years, but should they be able to complete their studies and professions in less time than that, so much the better.

Can any one doubt the result of an hundred and twenty men of high attainments in the different professions (for not one shall be sent back without them) in improving the country and people of that vast empire? The few comforts men experience, who, like myself, are compelled by their business, to spend considerable time traveling, by saying to them in regard to the above named roads when in pursuit of their calling or pleasure, if it is at all possible to do so, I have not the slightest hesitation in recommending them as being equal to any, and far superior to many of which I have had knowledge. The tracks are smooth, with one or two short exceptions, the entire length of the line.

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COLORED VOTERS IN COUNCIL.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting—Remarks of Messrs. George D. Ware, J. C. Brown, Paul J. Carson and Others—Solid for the Republican Ticket.

Pursuant to call, a large and enthusiastic meeting of colored citizens of the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards was held last evening in the Old Methodist school house. The National Guard band was present and furnished excellent music.

MR. Thomas Gatewood was chosen chairman, Mr. A. B. Johnston, Vice President, and Mr. E. J. Harris, Secretary.

On taking the chair Mr. Gatewood stated the object of the meeting, and in a few well timed remarks called attention to the duty of colored men in the pending canvass. After referring to the attitude and the policy of the two parties toward the colored man, he claimed that none of the race could afford to overlook the record of the Republican party in their behalf. The colored man might as well vote with the Democratic party as to vote the ticket gotten out in behalf of any of the side issues, such as Temperance, Independent, Reform, &c. He appealed to his hearers to come out on Tuesday next and vote solidly for the Republican ticket. The remarks were applauded, and the Chairman called on Mr. George D. Ware.

REMARKS OF MR. WARE.

Mr. George D. Ware being introduced, said he was surprised at the position in which he found himself. It was the first time he had ever been taken an active interest in political matters, and had never before addressed a political meeting. He would have something to say about liberty—the word had ever sounded musically in his ears. The speaker then referred to the past and present condition of the colored race. He would speak of the party which brought his race out of slavery and lifted them to manhood. The Republican party by organization has worked wonders. Liberty comes from toiling and bondage. By it we are all made American citizens. [Applause.] Mr. Ware then spoke of the part the Republican party in favor of the colored man. Wherever it is in the ascendant the colored man has the same freedom as his white brother. [Applause.] Where the Democratic party is in power, there the colored man is despised and degraded. It would be folly to ask the speaker or any colored man to vote for a party that had always opposed the colored race. We are here to indorse the Republican nomination, and to show our minds in favor of Hon. John M. Bailey for Senator. Let there be a split of the Democracy on that point. The colored man knows his friends and knows his foes. We stand—we are with the Democratic party, but in the Republican party. In closing, the speaker said he wanted every man present to vote on Tuesday next and vote the whole Republican ticket.

REMARKS OF MR. BROWN.

Mr. J. C. Brown was the next speaker introduced. He endorsed the statements to the record of the Republican party, and proceeded at length to show the duty of his hearers to sustain it. Reasserted that these bowlers about "reform" were disappointed politicians and those who were looking for plunder." The speaker insisted that the services of the Republican party were such as to demand the lasting gratitude of his hearers.

REMARKS OF MR. CARSON.

Mr. Paul J. Carson was next received with applause. He spoke of the importance of addressing his fellow-citizens, here in the vicinity where he was born and lived for thirty years. He reviewed the history of the Democratic party, especially in its relation to the colored man and contrasted it with that of the Republican party. We are told by Democrats that we should not be in the Republican party, but show that we have a mind of our own. I ask, said the speaker, if we would show any mind at all to vote for the Democrats? [Cries of "No."] They say that they will civilize us, but it is more likely that they the Democrats will civilize the South to where the colored man can't reach it. Mr. Carson next referred to the Senatorial candidates. While General Negley was in the field, fighting rebels, Mr. Hopkins was opposing the war at home. He moved that the colored men opponents of the admission of an educated and talented colored man (George H. Washington) to the bar. He stated that the man that should have the vote of a colored man? "No, sir." [Cries of "No."] It is our duty to go to the polls and vote the whole Republican ticket. We must elect our State officers so that we may have a fair deal; no danger of the Democracy getting a member of the United States Senate for Pennsylvania. By the past of the Democracy we may judge their future. It is not the party of reform and is not friendly to the colored man.

While Mr. Carson was speaking the orchestra brass band struck Jacks a run, and he was greeted with applause.

Mr. Carson continued at some length, relating the interest of his hearers throughout. He counselled his friends to leave their personal honor or election out of sight, and scrutinize must be done said he,—scratch your head, (laughter).

Mr. Isaac Morton after a few remarks announced that a meeting would be held on Friday evening in the Old Methodist in aid of col. Thos. M. Bayne who had befriended the colored man.

After addresses by Mr. Barkes and others the meeting adjourned.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

Protection of Low Water Line—Removal of Rubbish from the Wharves, etc.

An adjourned meeting of the Coal Exchange was held at their rooms, corner Water and Market streets, yesterday. N. J. Bigley was called to the chair.

Mr. William Robbins reported that Dr. Wood, Chairman of the Committee of Common Council, requested that the Coal Exchange pass a resolution asking Select Council to appoint a committee to co-operate with that of Common Council, with a view to having the line of low water now established from mine to mine, by the Exchange.

The Chair appointed N. J. Bigley, Simpson Horner and Wm. Robbins, a committee to take charge of the matter in question.

On motion of Mr. John F. Dravo, it was *Resolved*, That hereafter persons in the habit of depositing dirt and refuse of all kinds on the river shore, and in some instances in the channel, between the Monongahela bridge and the Suspension bridge and Lock No. 1, so that the same is washed into the channel way, block and impede the serious embarrassment of navigation, as is now the case in the channel way at the Point bridge, that the Mayor be requested to appoint a committee of three to wait on His Honor, the Mayor of the city, to request that the ordinance regulating the matter be enforced, and that the police force be instructed from committing such trespasses.

The Chair appointed as such committee John F. Dravo, Madison Bailey and A. Lysle.

On motion, Messrs. James Lyan, Joseph A. Stone and Robert Cornell were appointed a committee to obtain proposals for the digging away of the bar at the Pan Handle Railroad bridge.

On motion of Mr. John F. Dravo, the Secretary of the Coal Exchange was requested to correspond with General Meyers, to ascertain if the time for taking the river reports cannot be so changed as to enable Mr Rohe, the signal officer at this station, to receive them in time to have them published in the evening papers of the same day on which they are taken.

There being no further business before the Exchange, the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF REVISION.

Legal Difficulties in the Way of Abolishment.

The committee to whom was referred the proposed ordinance for the abolishment of the Board of Revision, met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hunter in the chair. A full interchange of opinion was had in regard to the matter, and the state of the case seems to be this: The act of October, 1872, authorizes Councils, either to appoint a Board of Revision of Taxes, to revise and equalize the valuations, in such manner as they may prescribe, and also provides that for the services of such Board of Revision consisting of one member from each ward, Councils passed an ordinance providing for the payment of this Board, to serve for three years it cannot now be abolished, for two reasons—first, because the charter of Councils is evidently of office; and secondly, if they were, there would be no way left for making a legal tax levy for the year 1875, as, at least, the time for such subcommittee to act of the matter. It is proposed, therefore, to have the ordinance amended so as to restrict the Board to such matters only as are absolutely necessary, and to limit their time to a period not exceeding one month. This will curtail the expense very materially, and at the end of the next session of Councils the Board will go out of office. In the meantime the Councils will provide a suitable substitute for the Board of Revision, which will do away with the present cumbersome and expensive machinery. Messrs. Hunter, Dravo and Lamb were appointed a sub-committee, to act in conjunction with the City Attorney and City Solicitor, to prepare such modification of the ordinance as shall meet the views of the Committee.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Republican County Executive Committee met again last evening, but transacted no business of general interest.

THE Allegheny Park Commission met yesterday, but aside from the approval of the monthly bills, amounting to $816, transacted no business.

JAMES KELLY, by leave of court, had his peculiar bill in equity, against the city of Pittsburgh, duly authenticated, as in the case of the written bill.

THE Rev. Dr. Hodge, who was announced to deliver a lecture, this morning at the Western University, is ill, and the lecture will not be delivered until Wednesday morning next.

THE Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils attempted to meet last evening, but in consequence of there being no quorum present, an adjournment was had to Thursday evening at half past seven o'clock.

THE case of the Columbia Conduit Company vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to which the reference was made, has been fixed for argument next Saturday, at ten o'clock. This is the new bill in equity.

A special meeting of the Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon to arrange for a division of the balance of the appropriation for the year 1874, and to prepare the estimate for Commissioners. The balance amounts to $3,000, and the estimate for Commission to be presented to the Committee will be submitted at the next meeting of the general committee.

SUITS.—In the common court, *Bramtis per secula*—man of middle age, under the influence of that which intoxicates, sitting on the pathway of life—defense. The substance of their testimony was that Hillon was a respectable man; did not often get liquor but when under its influence was quarrelsome and cantankerous. Having said this the inebriated individual subsided into silence.

SAMUEL DOWDLE, a grocer in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, yesterday presented a bill against Policeman McCurry and Merriman for sixteen bushels of turnips and one barrel of sauer kraut, being his estimate of the amount of turnips and sauer kraut destroyed by those officers during this fall. Mr. Dowdle's turnips have been temptingly displayed at the door of his establishment, and he states that the officers seem to be very fond of that species of vegetable. If Dowdle's guess at the amount of turnips "got away with" is not too high, he is certainly a "little off" in his calculation in regard to the sauer kraut.

MEETING OF BUSINESS MEN.

An Effort to Reorganize the Pittsburgh Board of Trade—Interchange of Views on the Subject, and Action Taken for a Revival of the Old Board.

There was a meeting yesterday afternoon, at the office of Waring Bros., No. 49 Fifth avenue, of the committee appointed to take steps toward the reorganization of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade. The meeting assembled in pursuance of a call issued by R. S. Waring, Esq., chairman of the committee, and was attended by a number of those interested in the movement.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Waring, upon calling the meeting to order, said that the meeting had probably assembled a little after the time appointed, and he regretted that there were so many gentlemen present representing Pittsburgh interests. In July, 1872, there was an effort made to reorganize the old Board of Trade. A meeting was held in the Common Council Chamber, in Mechanics' Hall, over which Mr. John Harper presided. At that meeting a resolution was passed appointing this committee, with instructions to digest and prepare plans for the revival of the Board of Trade, and to report at some future time, at the call of the committee, for such action.

The committee appointed at that time was composed of the following persons: W. K. Nimick, John W. Chalfant, Reuben Miller, Jr., S. S. Marvin, Charles Arbuthnot, R. S. Waring, Henry Darlington, Henry Lloyd, Jacob Rees, John Harper and D. P. Black.

At the request of Mr. Harper, the speaker was appointed chairman of the committee. An informal meeting was held at Mr. Harper's office, at which no action was taken. A few gentlemen being impressed with the importance of calling this meeting at this particular time, to take active measures in the matter of reorganization, and also to enlarge the number of the committee, and also to decide upon a general plan, the number of invitations were issued, and it was suggested to add a number of gentlemen to the committee. The addition of those names was the next business in order.

The following names to be added to the committee was then read by the secretary, Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, as follows:

Wm. Bellingen,	George H. Holtzman,
Wm. Park,	James Park, Jr.,
R. H. Smith,	W. W. Howard,
Thos. Mitchell,	Allen C. Rakestraw,
Thos. S. Miller,	Thos. S. Blair,
J. T. Lewis,	Wm. Nimick,
Henry W. Oliver, Jr.,	T. S. Clarke,
Luther S. Kaufmann,	O. F. Wharton,
John J. Evenson,	J. M. Schoonmaker,
Geo. R. Logan,	R. C. Gray,
Walter McClintock,	Jos. Walton,
W. G. Hunt,	Chas. J. Wells,
Paul H. Backe,	John H. McCreery,
Wm. Thaw,	Wm. Stevenson,
J. E. Schwartz,	R. E. Fleming,
A. S. Cosgrove,	Geo. B. McBride,
Jas. A. Chambers,	Frank Wood,
Cass A. Carpenter,	J. B. Scott,
Thos. Bissell & Co.,	John S. Slagle,
Wm. Frew,	W. E. Schmertz,
Henry Holoship,	John W. Moorhead,
Oliver Ellis & Co.,	Alex. Speer,
Albert Childs,	Harry Childs,
William Irwin,	Walter Childs,
James A. Hutchison,	John Grant,
John L. Kennedy,	S. S. Carrier,
Solomon Water,	R. J. Braun,
R. J. McKee,	Max Lindenberg,
J. T. Lockhole,	Edward Oxnard,
Wm. Kennedy,	Wm. Anderson,
W. P. Logan,	James I. McCord,
J. F. Walters,	R. E. Breed,
Chas. Lockhart,	A. R. Mills,
John A. Worden,	A. D. Miller,
Wm. Thompson,	Arnold Kertz,
A. H. Tack,	Fred Fisher,
E. E. Tack,	D. W. C. Carroll,
Andrew Lyons,	D. P. Black, Jr.,
Wm. Munhall,	C. A. Wormeastle,
Jos. Woodwell,	Campbell B. Herron,
Jas. W. Arrott,	James L. Bennett,
W. P. Herbert,	B. L. Fahnestock,
John Bissell,	D. W. C. Carroll,
Mark W. Watson,	D. P. Black, Jr.,
A. E. W. Painter,	C. A. Wormeastle,
R. M. Bissell,	Campbell B. Herron,
M. D. Hays,	James L. Bennett,
A. G. Hemphill,	B. L. Fahnestock.
Russel Errett,	
Josiah King,	
J. Snyder,	
R. H. Hartly,	
Alex. McClure,	
A. H. Brown,	
Jas. Hemphill,	
D. D. Bruce,	
W. J. Kountz,	
Jas. Verner,	
W. W. Thurlwell,	
D. P. Corwin,	
H. B. Kennedy,	
Frank Van Gorder,	
W. B. Graf,	
J. N. Neeb,	
Jas. Hemphill,	
L. D. Bruce,	
W. J. Kountz,	
Jas. Verner,	
W. W. Thurlwell,	
D. P. Corwin,	
H. B. Kennedy,	
Frank Van Gorder,	
W. B. Graf,	
J. N. Neeb,	
Reese Owens,	
Wm. Bell,	
Thos. H. Lane,	
Geo. A. Kelly,	

On motion, these gentlemen were added to the committee.

Mr. Weeks moved that a sub-committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the matter of organization, to report a future meeting of the committee, and to report the names of D. Weeks, Geo. H. Holtzman, T. Brent Swearingen, C. W. Hallman, and A. W. Carpenter were appointed.

The chairman called upon Mr. Weeks to give the facts in reference to Boards of Trade. Mr. Weeks, in response, said he had not prepared himself to say, and it was briefly this: That had a well digested plan been laid before the committee, he could have given some statistics regarding Pittsburgh. To these he would refer to reply that had been called upon by correspondents in other cities for information regarding statistics of our mining and manufacturing interests, and coal and coke. Every day applications for steel interests of Pittsburgh were very important, but as to an exact statement of their importance he was not able to arrive at any definite conclusion. He cited a number of instances in which he had been called upon by prominent English representatives for figures concerning the trade of Pittsburgh, and stated that he could not give the information. Suppose Pittsburgh had no Board of Trade.

After some other informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Justices Agnew, Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

Jonathan Sarver et al. vs. William Gosser et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Argued by Hon. Edgar Cowan, in error, and Hon. Edgar Cowan contra.

Conemaugh borough vs. Benshoff. Error to the Common Pleas of Cambria county. Argued by M. Laughlin for plaintiff in error and Johnson contra.

John McCurdy and wife for use, plaintiffs in error vs. Samuel Conner, with notice to Joseph L. Shipley, defendant. The substance of the case is, that Hillon was a respectable man; did not often get liquor but when under its influence was quarrelsome and cantankerous. Having said this the inebriated individual subsided into silence.

The counsel then made their arguments to the jury, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Joseph Trumph,	Alice Ebbert.
Jos. McClelland et al.,	Henry Schrading.
Sarah Ann Jones,	Robert Caughey.
Rufus Conners et al. (2 cases.)	Michael Schneidmantel.
Joseph McMullen et al. (3 cases.)	Fred. Otto.
Mrs. A. Roth.	R. J. Bloomfield.
James S. Nelson.	George M. Dietrich.
Nellie Evert,	George W. Gillespie.
	Flora DeHaun.
	Frank Bloomfield.

Orphans' Court—Judge Ewing.

Estate of Elizabeth Hillon, deceased. Petition for the appointment of an appraiser to value the personal property of the estate. Granted, and Thomas Bell appointed.

Estate of Thomas Hillon, deceased. Petition for the appointment of an appraiser to value the personal property of the estate. Granted, and Thomas Bell appointed.

Estate of Thomas McKinney, bankrupt. Petition for the appointment of an appraiser to value the personal property of the estate. Granted, and Thomas Bell appointed.

Estate of Thomas McKinney, bankrupt, the rule heretofore granted on Alexander J. Allen to show cause why an order should not be made for the sale of Bond No. 380, issued by the New Castle and Frankfort Railroad Company, to certain conditions, was made absolute. A. Blakeley, Esq., for rule.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Alex. Hunter vs. The Nation Trust Company. Rule granted to show cause why an auditor should not be appointed. J. McCandless and Jake Hill should not be set aside and proceedings stayed *ad interim*.

Jos. Sautter vs. C. A. Dravo, Joseph Smith and Christian Johnson, owners or late owners of the steamer Ella Chalfant. Plaintiff, who had a circus outfit two years ago at St. Louis, for this port. The boat was destroyed by fire. This action is to recover the value of the outfit. Case postponed until this morning, to await some testimony.

City Deposit Bank vs. C. Howard & Son. Leave granted to correct the